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The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1881.

NO. 2124. 二月廿一號—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1930. 日十三月八

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RUSSIAN DANCER
VICTIM OF
SHOOTING DRAMA.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR
IN SHANGHAI.

HORRIFIED SPECTATORS
HELPLESS.

FORMER LOVER'S ACT.

Shanghai, Oct. 21. A "crime passionné" enacted in full view of a number of horror-stricken and helpless spectators last evening has created a tremendous sensation in Shanghai. The victim of the affair was a pretty Russian girl, a ballet dancer, who received four bullet wounds in the legs, and the assailant was her former sweetheart, who surrendered himself to the police after the shooting.

The grim drama took place in a garden in front of No. 632, Avenue Joffre. Spectators were attracted to the scene by the sounds of shooting. They were prevented from interfering by the man, who held a second revolver in his hand, and waved it threateningly while deliberately firing further shots at the prone body of the unfortunate girl.

Only Nineteen.

It was later revealed that the victim of the attack was Miss Nadejda Nicolaevna Astrova, who is only nineteen years of age, and who was formerly employed at the Canidrome as a ballet dancer.

The man was a Georgian Russian named Shaliko Badridze, employed as a bodyguard by a wealthy Chinese, and who appears to have premeditated the shooting in a mad wave of jealousy.

The girl was accosted by the arrested man while visiting in Avenue Joffre. They apparently retired into the garden of No. 632 to thrash out their differences away from the public gaze.

Former Love Romance.

It appears that Badridze was formerly a wealthy merchant and the proprietor of a cabaret in Harbin, where a friendship between the parties was established, which later developed into a love romance.

At the meeting last night, Badridze plied with Madalda Astrova and asked her to return to him.

She replied: May be.

At 6.15 p.m. approximately, a sound of shots was heard from the garden.

Passers-by rushed in to the rescue of the girl but they were held up by a second pistol, Badridze waving it menacingly and shouting that he would fire upon anyone who approached any closer.

Three More Shots.

After this warning, he proceeded to fire three more shots at the girl who had fallen to the ground.

He emptied the entire magazine of one of the revolvers, but of the whole, four shots took effect. Two of them penetrated the right leg and two the left.

Badridze seemed on the verge of collapse after carrying out his dread design, but he surrendered himself to a sergeant of the French police who happened to be passing.

Critical Condition.

The girl was immediately removed to the Blue Hospital and enquiries this morning reveal that she is in a critical condition.

Our Own Correspondent.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning with running a gaming house at 4, Station Lane, and also with possession of thirteen lottery tickets, and writing lottery tickets. He was fined \$100 or two months on the first charge and cautioned on the other two. A woman was also charged in conjunction with him, with having bought four lottery tickets. She was fined \$25.

FAILED TO ATTEND
PARADES.

MEMBER OF DEFENCE CORPS
FINED \$25.

PERSISTENT CAPTAIN.

END TO CAMPAIGN
OF TERRORISM.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT
IN KOWLOON.

THREE MEN CHARGED AT
THE SESSIONS.

SERIOUS INJURIES.

What is alleged to have been the culmination of the efforts of certain Shanghai Chinese to drive a fellow-countryman away from the Colony, after other means had failed, resulted in the appearance of three men at the Criminal Sessions this morning before Mr. Justice Jacks, on a charge of wounding three other men with intent to do them grievous bodily harm.

The accused, who were undefended, were Lok Shan, Lok Shau-sung and Wong Kyl-fuk, and the victims of the attack were Ma Ying-za, Wong Shuen-cheong and Cheung Shuen-hing. All the accused denied the charge.

Mr. Whyte-Smith:—He attended one parade and one day at Camp, our Worship.

Asked by the Magistrate why he joined the Volunteers if he did not wish to attend parades, defendant replied:—“Captain Mitchell came to the office every day for four weeks with a Bible for me to swear on. That (joining the corps) was the only way to get rid of him.”

Defendant was fined \$25 on the first summons.

Shop-owner Threatened.

Apparently, said Mr. Fitzroy, there had been some trouble before that date, as the man did not seem to have had a very happy time, and the result was that he gave up his job on August 1.

He went over to Kowloon and succeeded in obtaining employment as a painter in a motor shop at Pilkem Street. The third accused, having heard that the man was going there, went to the shop and told the owner that if he employed the man there would be trouble. The owner took no notice of the threat and engaged the man.

Counsel remarked that the jury would follow that behind the story was some sort of attempt to drive the man away from the Colony.

Man Stabbed Twice.

At about half past eight on the evening of August 7, said Mr. Fitzroy, the victims of the attack were sitting in the Pilkem Street shop when the first accused approached and asked Cheung Shuen-hing for some tea.

As he was getting up the first accused stabbed him twice. The third accused, who had by this time appeared, then struck him a blow with the back axle of a motor car, knocking him down.

The manager rushed out of the shop and, in the meantime, Ma Ying-za had attempted to wrest the axle from the third accused, but failed, and the third accused knocked him down with a blow of the weapon. There seemed to have been a general melee, when the second accused appeared. The first accused was held and was arrested by the police when they arrived on the scene.

Some difficulty was experienced in understanding what had happened as all the men concerned were Shanghai Chinese, with the result that were all taken to the Police Station, including the first accused, and were formally charged with creating a disturbance. In the meantime, the second and third accused had escaped.

Walked Into Arrest.

On the afternoon of the next day, having heard that one of their party had been arrested, the second and third accused went to the Police Station. A sergeant who saw them asked what they were doing and they replied that they wanted to bail a man out.

They were told to go inside and it was noticed that they bore suspicious marks. They were stripped and various bruises were found. The men were subsequently identified as having taken part in the fight and were accordingly charged.

Mr. Fitzroy added that the victims were very seriously injured. Ma Ying-za sustained a fractured skull, necessitating operations, and at one time it was very doubtful whether he would live.

The case is proceeding.

ESCAPES FROM
HOSPITAL.

PRISONER GETS FREE AT
KOWLOON.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Leung Sui-po, a prisoner undergoing treatment for bruises on his legs at the Kowloon Hospital, effected his escape from the prison ward in the Hospital last night.

He was to have appeared before Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on a charge of theft.

He was accused of having stolen, from No. 60, Prince Edward Road, Kowloon, a blanket, a bed mat, a leather hand bag, a white silk long coat, a Panama hat, a table cloth, a fountain pen, 25 gramophone records, nine pieces of embroidered cloth and \$18 in money, the property of a widow named Cheung Mui.

BRITISH IMPORT DUTY
RUMOURS.

Pointed Denial by Mr.
Philip Snowden.

WON'T BE CONSIDERED.

London, Oct. 20.
Mr. Philip Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, referring in a speech at Manchester to a rumour that the Government was considering an all-round 10 per cent. import duty for revenue purposes, said no Government in which he had charge of the national finances would ever seriously consider such a proposal.—Reuter.

Not to be Moved.

The Government statement lays repeated emphasis on the fact that no policy, however enlightened, or however vigorously prosecuted, can succeed unless supported not merely by the acceptance but by the willing co-operation of the communities for whose benefit it is designed.

The Government make it clear that they will not be moved by any pressure or threats from the path laid down in the mandate and from the pursuit of a policy which aims at promoting the interests of the habitants of Palestine, both Arabs and Jews, in a manner which shall be consistent with the obligations which the mandate imposes.

As it is the primary duty of the Administration to ensure peace, in Admirements to disorder or disaffection, in whatever quarter they may originate, will be severely punished and the power of the administration will, so far as may be necessary, be enlarged to enable it to deal more effectively with any such dangerous and unwarrantable attempts.

Military Strength.

Government will retain for the present two battalions of infantry in Palestine, and, in addition, two squadrons of aircraft and four sections of armoured cars will be available in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

The Government has decided that the time has arrived for further step in the direction of the grant to the people of Palestine of a measure of self-government, compatible with the terms of the mandate. They accordingly intend to set up a Legislative Council on the lines generally said down in the statement of June, 1922, and trust that on this occasion they will secure the co-operation of all sections of the population.

While they would deeply regret an attempt on the part of any section of the population to prevent them from giving effect to their decision, all possible steps will be taken to circumvent such attempt, if made, since they consider it in the interests of the population that the further step now proposed should no longer be deferred.

New Council's Form.

The new Legislative Council will consist of the High Commissioner and twenty-two members of whom ten will be official and twelve unofficial. The last-named will normally be elected by primary and secondary elections.

To avoid a repetition of the deadlock which occurred in 1923, steps will be devised to ensure the appointment of the requisite number of unofficial members to the Council in the event of one or more members failing to be elected on account of the non-co-operation of any section of the population or for any other reason.

FAIR WEATHER.

The Royal Observatory reports that the depression is central to the west of Tokyo. The anticyclone is central over S.E. Mongolia. The local forecast is—East winds, moderate; fair.

(Continued on Page 7.)

JEWISH HOPES
DASHED.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
POLICY.

CO-OPERATION WITH ARABS
STRONGLY URGED.

REFORMS OUTLINED.

London, Oct. 21.
The Government has issued a White Paper containing an important statement of policy in Palestine, in which it is stated that "it is useless for Jewish leaders to press the Government to conform to their policy as regards, for example, immigration and land, or to the aspirations of the more uncompromising sections of Zionist opinion."

"It is equally useless for the Arab leaders to maintain their demand for a form of constitution which would render it impossible for the Government to carry out the double undertaking to the Palestinian Jews and non-Jews."

The statement of policy has been drafted after careful consideration of the report of Sir John Hope Simpson, the special investigator upon land settlement, immigration and development, sent to Palestine by the British Government. Sir John Simpson's report is issued simultaneously.

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Amongst those present were:—Capt. T. H. A. Colman, A.D.C., represented His Excellency and laid his wreaths of marguerites and fern, whilst Mr. A. L. Shields and Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill, C.B.E., (President and Vice-President respectively of the local branch of the Navy League) performed this duty on behalf of the League. This floral tribute took the form of a ship's anchor in red poppies, with lilies and roses and ferns.

Capt. T. H. A. Colman (representing His Excellency) and Mr. A. L. Shields, Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill, Mr. W. A. Dowley, Capt. Laurenson, Mr. A. G. Coplin, Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Mr. E. W. Carpenter and Mr. M. G. Marriott (Hon. Secretary):

To-night, at the Lee Theatre, a grand concert is to be given under the auspices of the League, a splendid programme having been arranged for the occasion.

Mukden As Centre.

While endeavouring their best to extend their sphere of influence into China Proper, there is an indication that the more conservative element among the Manchurian Government is determined to devote its energies towards the development of the Three Eastern Provinces.

In this connexion General Chang Hsueh-liang's proposal for the establishment of his headquarters as Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Armies at Peking was repudiated this morning, when the elder politicians insisted on retaining Mukden as the centre of the political administration of the North-Eastern Political Commission. General Chang's intend trip to Peking to confer with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has therefore been cancelled indefinitely.

At the Conference, General Chang Tao-hsiang, head of the Elder Politicians, expressed the opinion that it would be wiser for Mukden to direct all political negotiations with Nanking Government from Mukden, where General Chang Hsueh-liang can have the constant advice of his officials.

Tientsin Reinforcements

Two large contingents of Manchurian troops arrived at Tientsin this morning from Mukden, but will act as garrison troops in the

(Continued on Page 7.)

EMPIRE MEETINGS
CONTINUE.

CHEAPER PRESS RATES AGAIN
URGED.

MANY OTHER ISSUES.

London, Oct. 20.

As the heads of the delegations to the Imperial Conference have completed their preliminary discussions on the whole agenda, various questions have now been remitted to Committees for detailed examination and reports.

To-day the Committee on Communications received a deputation from the Empire Press Union which urged cheaper rates for Press messages throughout the Empire. The Committee on Inter-Imperial Relations discussed, among other matters, the Colonial Laws Validity Act in the light of the report of the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation.

The Committee on Arbitration and Disarmament discussed a Draft Disarmament Convention designed to bring the League Covenant into accord with the Kellogg Pact.

The Civil Aviation Committee held its first meeting and passed a resolution of sympathy in regard to the R.101 tragedy and discussed the progress in heavier-than-air activities since the last Conference; and the Committee on Economic Co-operation considered in broad outline "the system as applicable to United Kingdom wheat imports."

Selfish Interests.

He continued: "A privileged class is bound to fail. A few of the party members are really fighting for the welfare of the public, but most of them are struggling for their own selfish interests. All they want is power."

Marshall Chiang wound up his address with a warning to all members of the Kuomintang Party, including those holding high executive posts.

Any of the party members, he declared, proved to be corrupt or inefficient would be punished more severely than non-members.

"This is a Kuomintang Government. If we are unable to maintain discipline inside the Party there is no hope of establishing an efficient administration. The spread of Communist influences is a proof that our members are not carrying out their duties faithfully."—Reuter.

Mukden's Wary Policy.

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GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON BUDGET.

LUXURIOUS STANDARD OF LIVING.

SALARY SCHEME.

Below we give the full text of His Excellency the Governor's speech at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, of which a summary appeared in our issue of last evening:

His Excellency said.—Honourable Members, —The subject has been so exhaustively dealt with that there appears little left for me to say. In the first place, I wish to thank the Colonial Secretary for his able exposition of the Budget, and both him and his officers for the great help that they have given me in the final preparation of it. I also thank the Senior Unofficial Member, and through him the other Unofficial Members, for their congratulations on the efforts made to deal with what is admittedly a very difficult Budget. In the circumstances, the tribute is generous. I also thank the Members for their careful consideration of it, and for their helpful comments and criticism. In view of the difficulties involved and the necessity for increasing taxation, I feel gratified that there has been so little criticism.

In spite of the lucky star which my Honourable friend, Mr. Kotewill, suggested I am blessed with, it has been my misfortune in two successive years, in Malaya and here, to submit a Budget in which it has been necessary severely to restrict expenditure with a view to reducing the deficit on the year's working. In both places prosperous years have been succeeded by lean ones, with the result that serious need for economy has arisen. In spite of the most careful pruning of the estimates for 1931, it is impossible to avoid extra taxation unless there is to be a dangerous loss in efficiency.

Local Standards.

Coming to Hongkong a little over five months ago, I was struck by the fact that here, as in Malaya, the country possesses considerable amenities, which it has been fortunate enough to acquire on a low basis of taxation. This high standard was attained in both places as a result of prosperous years, and now that we have happened on lean years it is a question whether that standard should be allowed to deteriorate or whether, in order to maintain it, some measure of additional taxation should be imposed. I cannot believe that the Colony would choose the former alternative. Any increase of taxation is unpleasant but if high standards are to be maintained, and I do not believe that this Colony cannot afford to maintain them; it is unavoidable. It has been argued that the cost of living is high in Hongkong, and therefore an increase of taxation is justified. I doubt whether any Chancellor of the Exchequer would be prepared to accept such an argument. It is necessary to consider to what such high cost of living is due. Is it due merely to an increase in the cost of necessities and a certain measure of luxuries, or is it due to people having adopted a more luxurious style of living? If, as I believe, the latter, is largely responsible for the present high cost of living, I cannot possibly accept the argument as a reason for imposing no further taxation.

Hongkong Lightly Taxed.

Comparisons are proverbially odious, especially if they refute one's own arguments. After 32 years of Malaya, I am convinced that the cost of living is higher there than here, and that taxation, though far from burdensome there, is markedly higher than in this Colony. To take one important

form of taxation which looms large in the discussions on this bill, the municipal assessment and rates both in Singapore and Penang total 22 per cent., inclusive of general water rate and education rate. In Singapore there is in addition a 2 per cent. improvement rate, but, of course, this is earmarked for special purposes. The revised figure for Hongkong of 17 per cent. inclusive compares, therefore, very favourably with this class of taxation in Malaya. I confess that I had made up my mind that it should not be raised by more than 3 per cent., and steadily resisted suggestions to adopt a greater rise. After combining the estimates very carefully, however, I was forced to the conclusion that, if any lower rate were imposed, the deficit on next year's working would be higher than is justified, and I reluctantly came to the conclusion that a 4 per cent. rise was necessary. Before deciding on this increase I explored other possible sources of revenue, but there appeared to be none which would produce the necessary amount required, or the incidence of which would be equally equitable.

The Amusement Tax.

The difficulty of finding a more equitable form may be gathered from the unofficial reports of the recent meeting of the General Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Three sources were recommended:—a tax on betting: this has some merit and need not be irrevocably turned down, but I think that it is advisable to see the effect of it in England. In any event 20 per cent. would kill it and a reasonable percentage would not bring a huge amount. Meanwhile, the amusements tax will be applied to Racing Clubs. I consider that the proposed tax on jewellery would be almost impossible to enforce and any attempt to do so would in my opinion be doomed to failure. The proposal regarding buses and ferries entails the raising of the cost of essential services, so also raising the cost of living. It must be remembered that we tax seats in buses and if the services were let for tender, this would have to be taken into account. In a Colony where there is no income tax, assessment seems a fair form of taxation. In this connexion, it must be remembered that the military contribution is high, and that of the 4 per cent. additional rate, we only actually receive 3.2 per cent. directly for revenue purposes. As regards the military contribution it has been suggested that we should try to get the percentage reduced. Efforts have been made in the past to get a revision but with little success and I may say at once that in my opinion there is not the slightest chance of inducing the stony hearted Home Treasury to agree to any material reduction. I may remind you that we only pay 20 per cent. so long as the cost of the garrison costs more than that. It must also be remembered that the cost is almost entirely on a sterling basis and that the sterling value of our contribution is adversely affected by the low dollar. The reply to the question regarding the exemption of the profit on exchange is that the matter is still under consideration. Meanwhile favourable consideration has been given to the suggestion that capital expenditure on certain undertakings should be taken into account with a view to exemptions.

The Shipping Taxes.

As regards the increase in shipping charges, I fully appreciate that it is undesirable to make such charges unduly heavy in a port like this, which depends so much on its shipping for its prosperity. At the same time, the argument can be overdone, and there is no reason either why fair charges should not be imposed, or why the imposition of such fair charges should have any marked influence on the shipping using this port. I realise that shipping, in common with trade, is passing through a time of depression, but the additional amount to be paid, when spread over the large number of ships affected, will mean a very small average increase. The pre-

sent charges were imposed when the dollar was 2s. 6½d., and the revised rates are no more than is fair in view of the fall in the dollar. It may be an exaggeration to say that most of the dollar companies have raised their rates, but some undoubtedly have, while a large number of the ships using the port belong to companies working on a sterling basis, which certainly cannot reasonably complain of what I am convinced is a perfectly equitable rise. I have not considered whether it is possible to discriminate in respect of buoy charges between coastal and ocean-going steamers. I doubt it, but will go into the matter.

As regards the suggestion that the fees be reduced if the position at some future date justifies it, I can only say that I cannot possibly give an undertaking which would fetter my successors, but of course it is always open to reconsider any form of taxation at any time, should it appear to be either too onerous or impolitic. I hope that the shipping industry's back will be sufficiently strong to carry the extra straw that has been placed upon it.

The Exchange Problem.

As regards expenditure, naturally there have been considerable increases to meet the increased dollar cost of sterling salaries, and of purchases made in sterling. I can assure honourable members, however, that the greatest economy consistent with efficiency is being exercised. In this connexion I should like to make reference to what I consider to be fallacious comparisons between the figures of the establishments in general expenditure, first in the estimates for 1930 and the figures for 1931. The tendency is to take the cost of personal emoluments based on 1s. 10d. to the dollar for 1930, ignore the vote of \$420,000 for high cost of living and make the smaller figure the basis of comparison for 1931, which was estimated on a 1s. 4d. dollar and in which estimates no figure appears for high cost of living allowance. I have not seen any figures and I do not know if the Colonial Treasurer has them, but I think if figures were got out, showing what the late system of salaries would have cost, with the approved high cost of living allowances, and at 1s. 4d., the new basis of salaries would not show nearly as high an increase as is generally believed to be the case. I can get figures taken out if necessary and I think they would be rather illuminating.

Apart from a decision not to fill certain posts which are at present vacant, the question of actual retrenchment of posts must await the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission. The members of that Commission are dealing with the question very thoroughly, and Government is most grateful to them. I trust that their enquiries will lead to further economies.

Education.

I may say, with reference to the suggestion of my hon. friend Mr. Braga regarding local recruiting, that it is a question that I have had under consideration ever since I came here, and I have not only asked the Retrenchment Commission to consider it, but I have instructed several departments to see how far it is possible to achieve something on these lines.

Education.

Education costs us a good deal, but if the present policy is to be maintained, the cost is unavoidable. At the same time, I have given a great deal of thought to the question of our policy, and confess to some doubts whether it is entirely justified. I have been struck by the high age of a number of the pupils at our schools. It seems to me that, owing to our present system, they stay there for three to four years more than is justified. Naturally, the longer the boys are kept at schools, the fees at which are admittedly too low to cover the cost, the greater is the expenditure incurred by Government. Further assistance to the vernacular schools and also to grant-in-aid schools might be considered if economies can be effected in other directions. I think that the whole of our edu-

(Continued on Page 11.)

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER!

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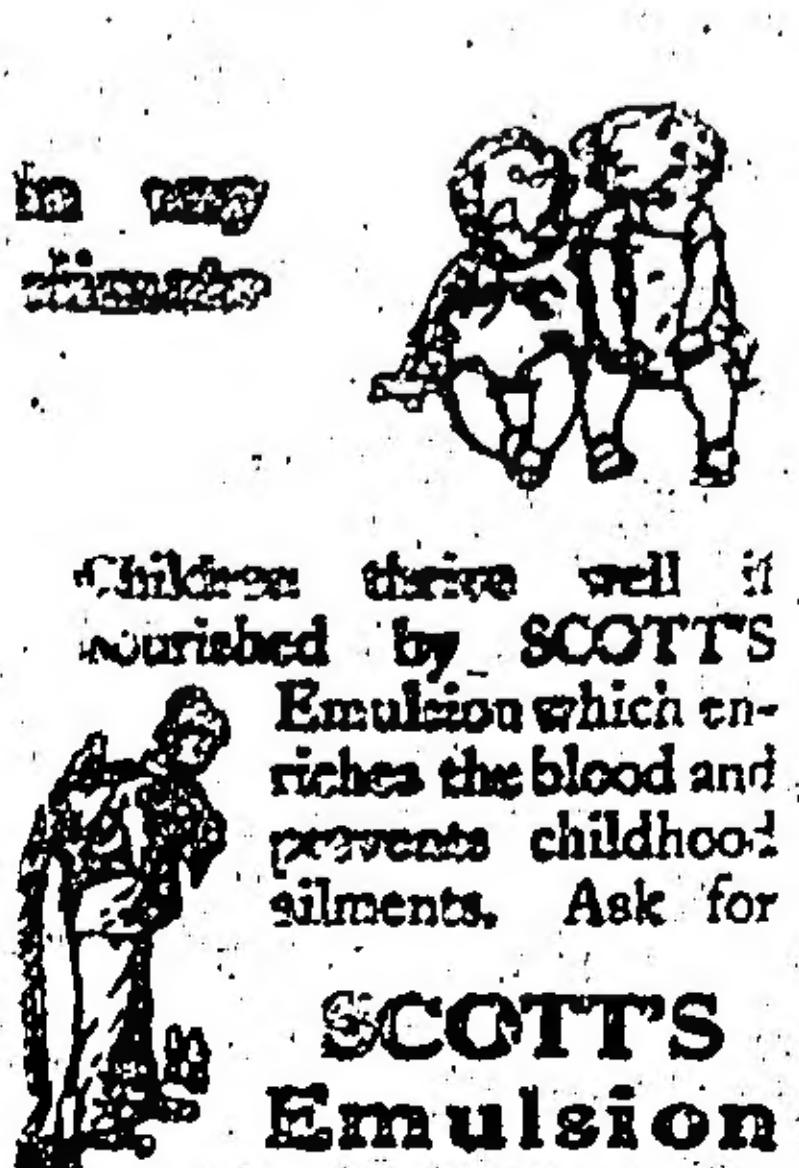
Studio, Ice House St. 7, Branch Beaconsfield Arcades

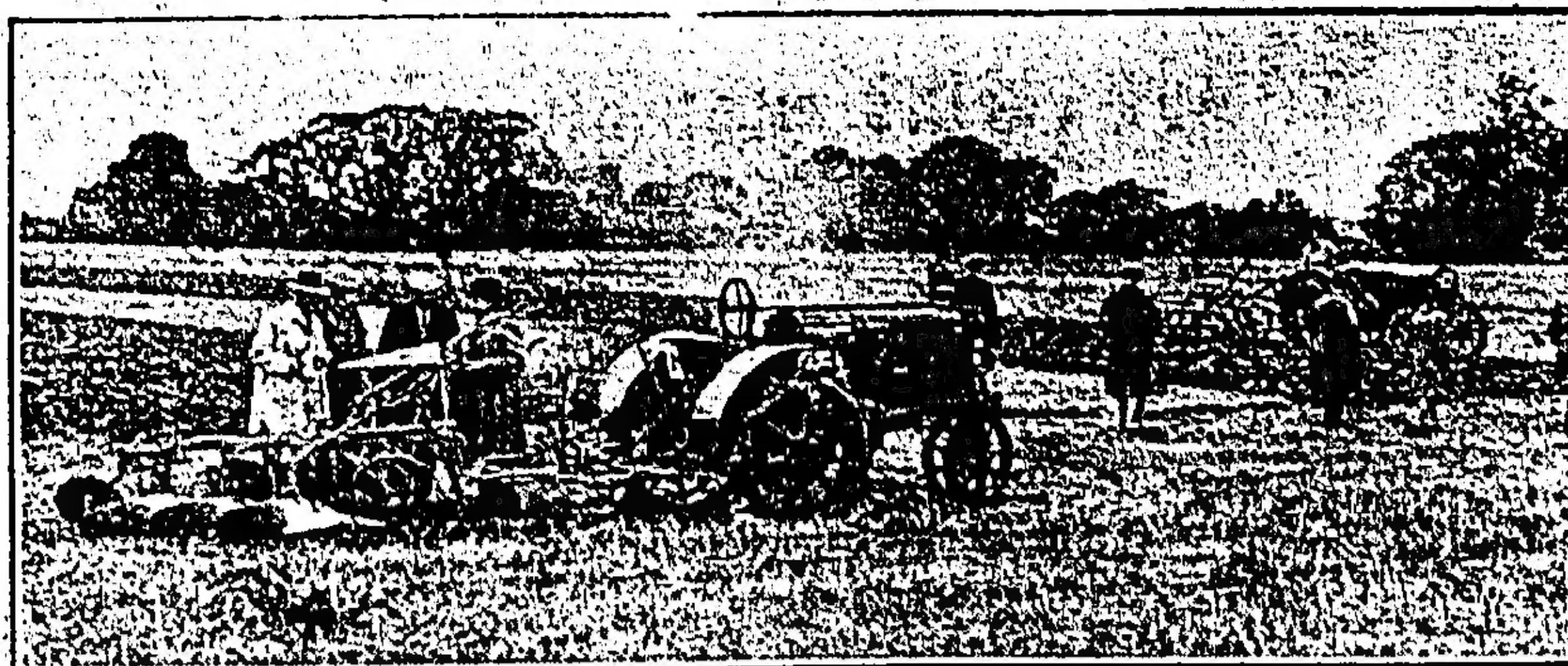
By Small

SALESMAN SAM



Wasted Advice





Our picture shows some of the tractors on view during the public demonstrations of agricultural tractors which was held at Ardington, near Wantage. (Times copyright).



Our picture shows one of the incidents at the Alsatian trials which were held at the Crystal Palace. It illustrates one of the competitors clearing an obstacle with ease. (Times).

The alarm station for warning police which has been erected near Southwark Bridge, London. Its particular use will be for dealing with motor bandits. (Times copyright).



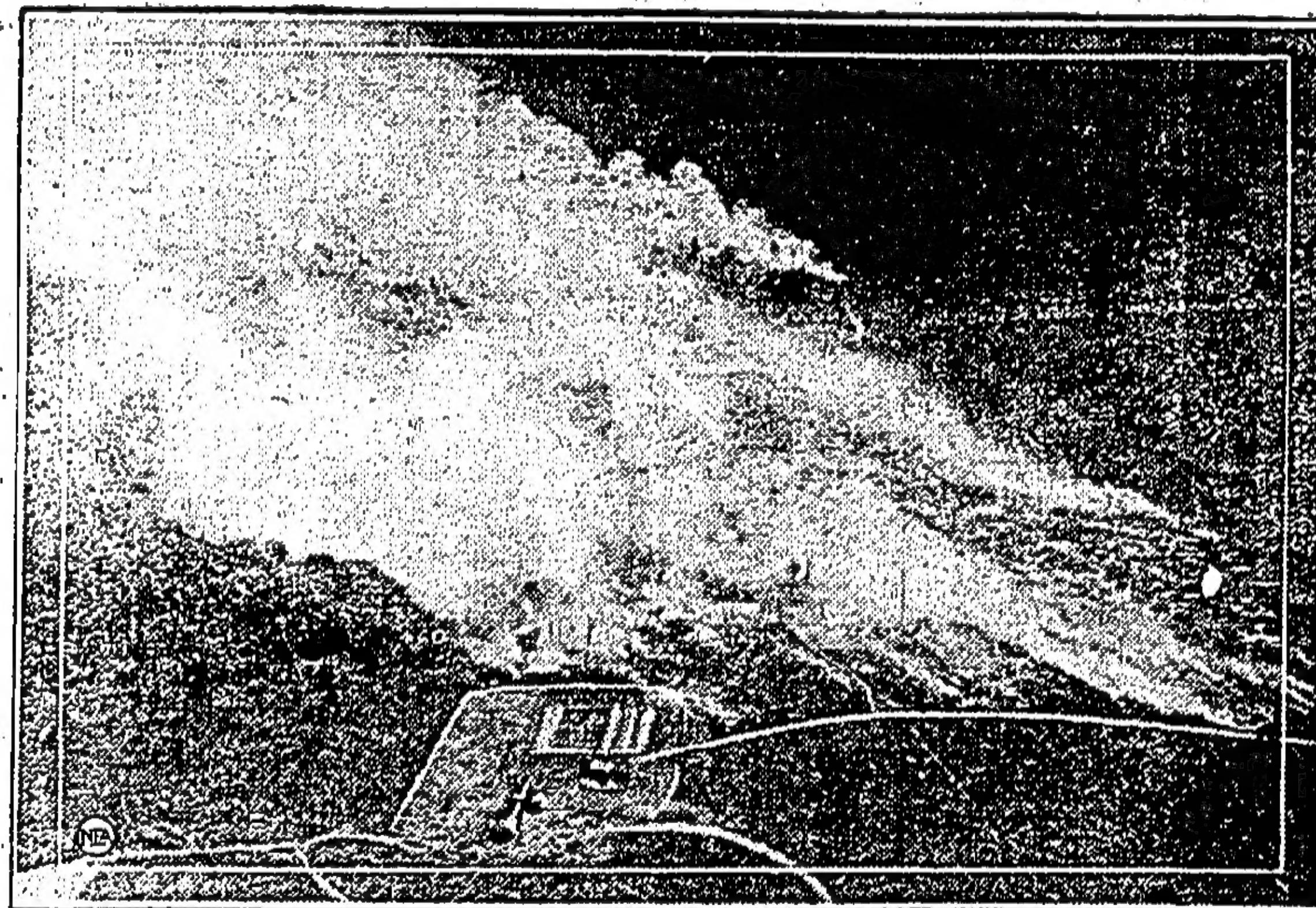
A general view of the main hall of the National Radio Exhibition which was opened at Olympia, London. The exhibition is the largest of its kind ever held in the British Empire and is entirely British. It is organized by the Radio Manufacturers' Association. (Times copyright).



Another picture taken during the Alsatian trials at the Crystal Palace, London. It shows an Alsatian picking out his owner's hat from a number of others' hats. (Times copyright).



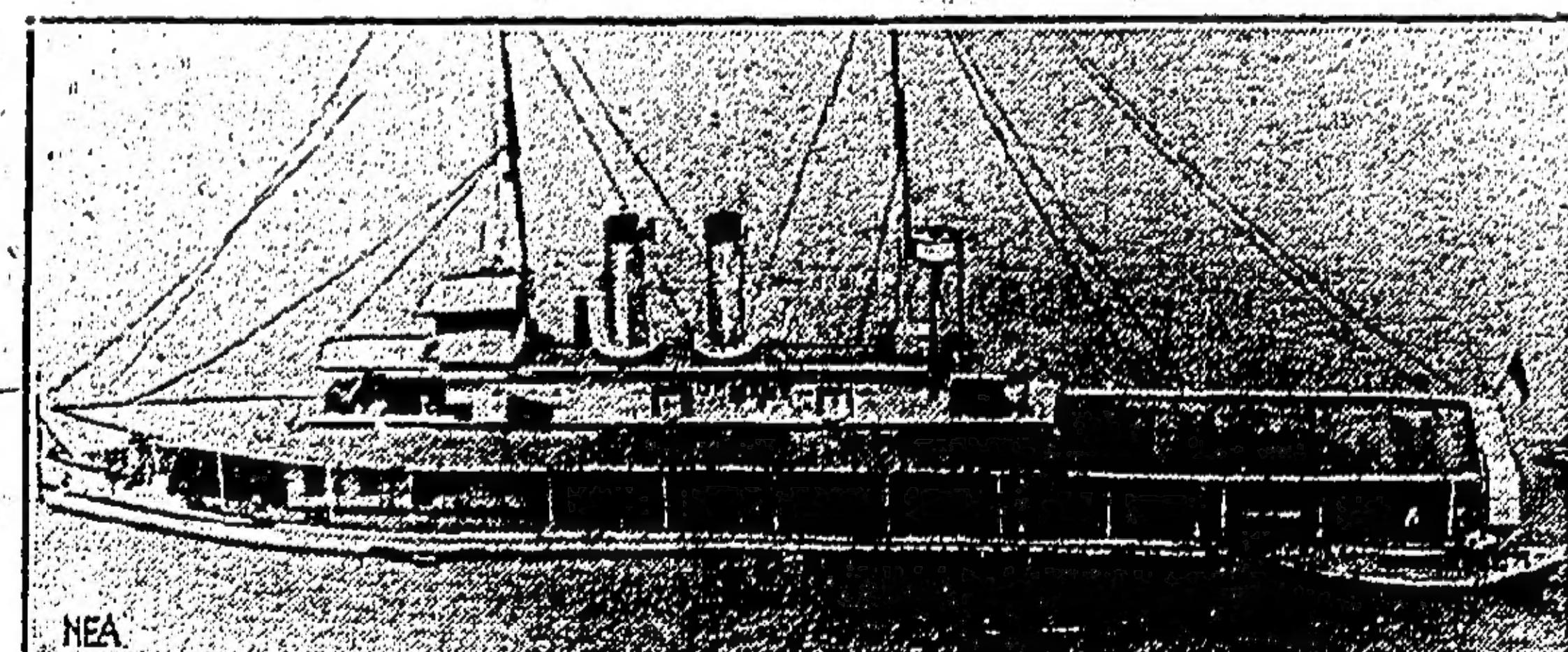
Gordon K. Burns, winner of the aged inventor's scholarship, being congratulated by Thomas A. Edison at East Orange, N.J.



This remarkable aerial photo shows the steady advance of a devastating forest fire which has been raging over a 20-mile front in northern Wisconsin for two months. The picture was taken near Oconto, Wis. Observe how the flames have just missed the farm in the left foreground.



Major General B. H. Fuller, commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, being sworn in to his new commission by Gen. Rufus Lane.



The U. S. S. Palos which has several times been under fire in the Yangtze since the development of the Communist reign of terror. Five American sailors were wounded when the vessel was fired on at Changsha. Replying to the fire, over a hundred casualties were inflicted on the Reds.



Photo taken at a garden party given by the Shanghai American Association of University Women at the home of Mrs. H. Laurenz to inaugurate the new season. Mr. Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché was the speaker of the afternoon.

DAY OVER—DAY BEGUN.

After all, a man spends one-third of his life in a sleeping suit. Pyjamas are important, therefore. We specialise in stylish pyjamas, perfectly tailored out of the right material, to be friendly to sleep.



We think our Dressing Gowns, too, designed so handsomely, give jauntiness to the morning tramp to the bathroom.

We have a wide variety of this kind of undress wear—right in price, too.

Come in and ask to see our newest ranges.

Mackintosh's

"The Well-Known Brand"



FINDLATER'S
SPECIAL
WHISKY

GILMAN & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS:
FINDLATER MACKIE TODD & CO., LTD.

WHITEAWAYS

A
NEW VALUE
IN
SEMI-STIFF COLLARS.

We have just received a consignment of a new make of Men's Semi-stiff collars, 2 smart shapes in all sizes. In spite of the low exchange we are able to offer these collars at the remarkably low price of—

50 cts.
each.

THE FINEST VALUE EVER OFFERED
MEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG

TO-DAY'S WANTS.

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Ninth Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, 25th October, 1930, commencing at 2 p.m. The first bell will be run at 1.30 p.m.

MEMBERS ENCLOSURE.

Members are notified that they and their ladies must wear their badges prominently displayed.

No one without a badge will be admitted to the Members' Enclosure. Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$5.00 for Gentlemen and \$2.00 for Ladies, are obtainable through the Secretary upon introduction by a member, such member to be responsible for payment of all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will not be on sale at the Race Course.

Members can obtain upon application to the Secretary, badges (limited to two) for the free admission to the Members' Enclosure or wives, lady relatives and friends. Names must be stated when applying. On no pretext will children be permitted in either Enclosure during the Meeting.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The Price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$1.00 for all persons including ladies and is payable at the gate.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform are admitted half price.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hongkong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

WHITTA'S
MOTOR AUCTIONS
USED CARS & TRUCKS.

Every Thursday.

At our Sales room in Cameron Road, Kowloon, on Thursday, 21st October.

PHONE

Kowloon 55720. H. K. 26485

Various makes of cars and Trucks will be offered. See later papers for detailed list.

HONG KONG USED CARS Ltd.

2nd floor, Exchange Building
Sales room next Peninsula
Hotel Garage, Cameron Road
Kowloon.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

Mortgage Bank & Estate Agents.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Prince Edward Road,
Kowloon

Detached and Semi-detached
villas. Modern construction
with garage.

"Cambay Buildings"
Flats with modern conveniences.

PUDLO
BRAND
CEMENT WATERPROOFER

renders all
Cement Work

DRY AS THE
DESERT

Planted Bonsai
Dwarf Trees
Lodging Trees
Used by the
War Office
Sole Agents for Hongkong & S. China,
DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.
Hongkong Tel. 28521

SHAMEEN
PRINTING PRESS

AGENTS FOR

The
Hongkong Telegraph

TO WHOM ALL LOCAL
ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED.

M. ASSEUR R. SHIMIDZU.
M. ASSEUR S. HONDA.
M. ASSEUR S. KISAKI.

Recommended for many years of
Government Civil Hospital, Peak
Hospital, etc., and by all the local
doctors.

24, Wyndham Street Tel. 24945.

MRS. MOTONO.

Massage.

Hand and Electric

31b. Wyndham Street.

MASSAGE HALL.

MRS. S. UZUNOYE

37, Queen's Road C, 2nd floor.

Expert Massagist.

SPECIAL!!!

DO NOT MISS

THESE

"AVACADO"
ALLIGATOR
PEARS.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

GROUND FLOOR.

ADVERTISING AND
SUCCESS.MR SELFRIDGE'S ADVICE TO
BUSINESS MEN.

"Sometimes I ask myself whether as a business nation we are stupid or merely lazy," said Sir Francis Goodenough, speaking on marketing methods in the glass industry, at the British Glass Convention at Buxton.

"I am rather sorry when I see anything giving soothing syrup on the mental attitude of business men to customers. Salesmanship and marketing should be the concern of the whole organisation of the business from the boardroom downwards, and should be the primary concern because it is no use building factories, or organising service, if you can't sell the products of the firm or service."

Mr. Gordon Selfridge, speaking on publicity and propaganda, said that it was easy in difficult times like the present to retrench a little in business and save money, and advertising was one of the first things on which they saved money. That was because they did not realise that advertising was indispensable.

The Best Medium.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Worthing Borough Publicity Association, the Chairman, Mr. W. George Patching, said that his Executive Committee were becoming more convinced every year that the greatest and best form of advertisement was through the newspaper Press of the country.

During the past year about 80 applications for guides were received from the Dominions and foreign countries, and an interesting point about these applications was that a very considerable proportion came as a result of ordinary advertisements in the London Press, showing that London daily papers were read all over the world.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1930.

M.

ASSEUR

R.

SHIMIDZU.

M.

ASSEUR

S.

HONDA.

M.

ASSEUR

S.

KISAKI.

M.

ASSEUR

R.

SHIMIDZU.

M.

ASSEUR

S.

HONDA.

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KISAKI.

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KISAKI.

M.

ASSEUR

R.

SHIMIDZU.

M.

ASSEUR

S.

HONDA.

ELFOWRS BY WIRE



Throughout the world, thousands of florists are members of the great F.I.D. Organisation (Florists Telegraph Delivery) We are the Hongkong representatives. Under this system, you may instruct us to have flowers delivered at any address in the world within a few hours. The system is thoroughly reliable. We have already received orders from all parts of the world for delivery of flowers in Hongkong, and we have already executed orders for the delivery of flowers in America and Europe. If you would like flowers delivered in any part of the world to-morrow, call on us!

INSTRUCTIONS MAY ALSO BE SENT BY LETTER. WHY NOT GREET YOUR FRIENDS THIS CHRISTMAS WITH FLOWERS?

THE CLOVER FLOWER SHOP

Ice House Street.

Hongkong.

Columbia
New Process RECORDS

"SUNNYSIDE UP"

Songs by LAYTON AND JOHNSTONE.

Fox Trots by PAUL WHITEMAN'S ORCH.

Selection by JACK PAYNE'S ORCH.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Rolande Carrault

Smart Winter Coats & Latest

Model Hats from Paris

Pedder Building (2nd floor). (Above Thos. Cook & Son).

FELIX HAT SHOP.

Chater Road, next to Moutrie's.

We have a range of smart Two piece Woollen Jumper Suits, as well as Paris Suits consisting of heavy Silk Pleated Skirts and Woollen Jumpers and Coats, with gold and silver thread trimming.

Invaluable for Elimination of Dandruff and Prevention of Hair from Falling out, is CRINO-VIM HAIR TONIC

Directions.—A little to be rubbed into the scalp briskly night and morning.



The Colonial Dispensary

13, Queen's Road, Central.
Tel. 21877.

FLETCHER'S HAIR TONIC

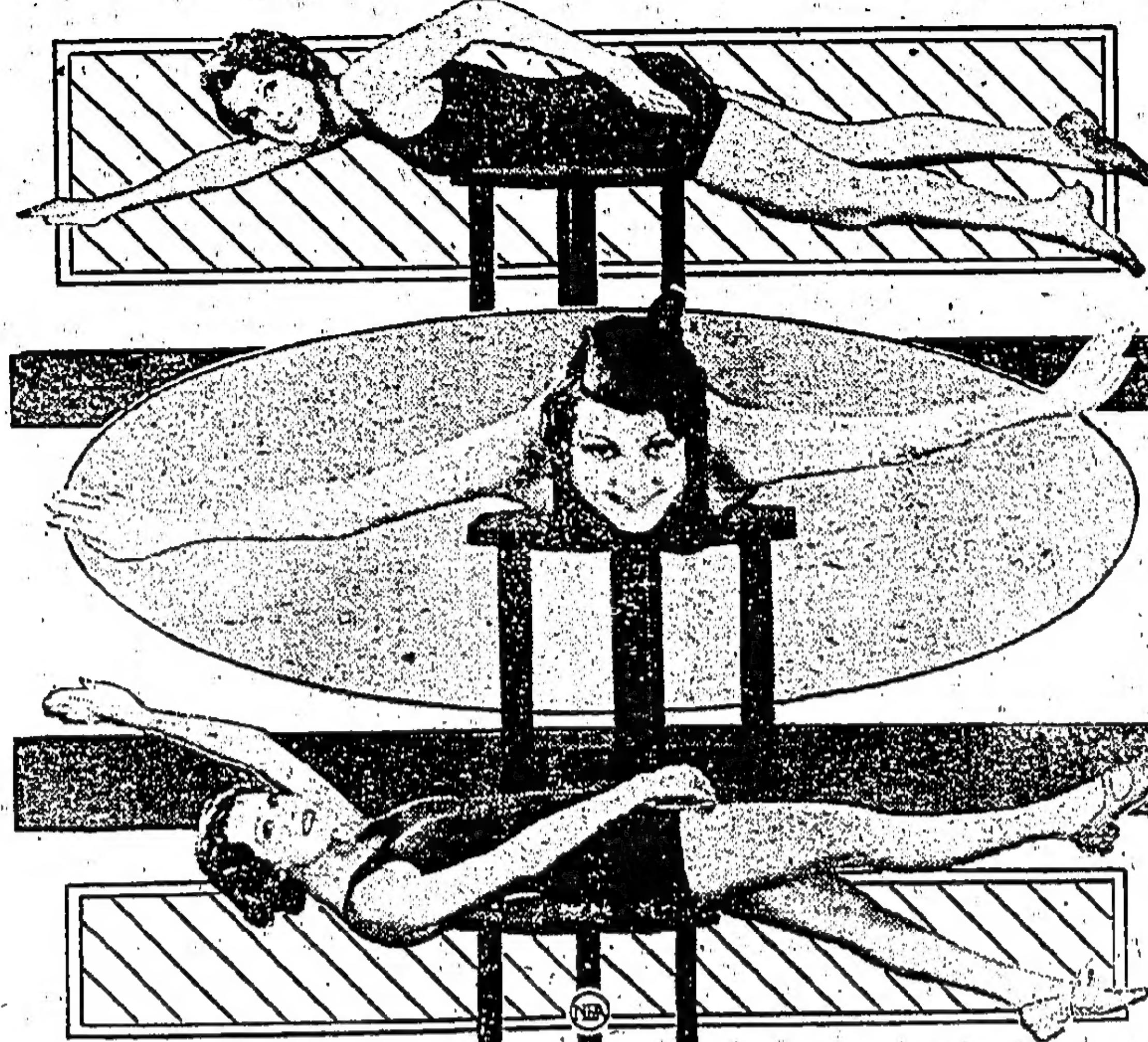
It is the ONE reliable hair preparation. It does remove DANDRUFF, and it does more. It stimulates the HAIR ROOTS—heals scalp irritation, and leaves the hair Soft, Lustrous and Full of Life.

Take care of your hair while you've got it. Start with Fletcher's Hair Tonic to-day.

THE PHARMACY

Asiatic Building. 26, Queen's Rd. C.
Telephone 20315.WOMEN'S WORLD
FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Turn Your Home into a Beach.



To have—and to hold—beauty are two distinctly different things. Now, when summer has gone and the rigors of busy winter begin to close in upon us, what shall we do to preserve that lithe grace, that lifting spirit, that buoyant step we had upon the beach?

"Keep on swimming," is an excellent motto. You do not even need water to do it. Dry swimming, upon a piano or kitchen stool, instead of the crest of a wave, will exercise every body muscle, keep you a bad case of "nerves."

Why not try it? And keep on trying it. Ten minutes of such exercise a day will keep summer's abundant energy surging within you.

Top: Take the swimming position on your stomach and start the arm movement of the Australian crawl. Keep the shoulders straight, bring your right arm forward, over the head, down to your sides, bend your elbow slightly, push your arm back and up again, with your left arm

starting the same motion as your right starts back. This is excellent for circulation and brings into play all, those little muscles across your shoulders which, when knotted, give you a bad case of "nerves."

While your arms perform this rotary motion, keep your knees straight and pedal your feet up and down.

Centre: The breast stroke is accomplished by "swinging" the

arms from a position straight before the face to the sides, curving them back into place before the face. The foot movement consists in drawing up the knees and kicking the feet out. This is excellent for leg exercises.

Bottom: The back stroke is an excellent morning workout. Turn onto your back and use the overhead Australian crawl in reverse, pedalling the feet up and down. Be sure to keep your knees straight and stiff.

These exercises are not only excellent for preserving all the line and liveness you have achieved this summer, but they will do much to help a stout person lose a few pounds, and in the right places.

THE ENSEMBLE.

[By Moma Clarke.]

A flair for clothes has nothing to do with a taste in dress. The one is a sensuous gift, the other an acquired talent.

A woman who has a feeling for clothes will look attractive even though she may have but ten pounds a year to spend on them. She will know intuitively what colours to choose, what styles suit her, and, above all, she will know how to wear everything she puts on, so that it is a part of her personality.

Personality.

She may be untidy, she may be plain, her taste may be faulty, but it will be personal, and people will invariably mix up that personality with everything she wears and like or dislike her style.

If this natural feeling be educated, trained, it may result in something very beautiful, since a well-dressed woman who has natural feeling for beauty behind her fashionable exterior, is a perfect specimen of sophisticated beauty, and passes for that ambiguous thing, a woman of the world, armed cap-a-pie to fight her own battles.

This achievement is not to be despised. It exacts many a virtue praised by saints and moralists. It entails self-denial, devotion to a

cause, energy, constant watchfulness. There may be no sloth, no weakness, appetites must be restrained, manners must be watched over with pitiless care.

The mind of the faultlessly turned out woman has to be up and doing all the time.

She has, too, to guard her personality jealously. Hosts of wicked dressmakers will try to rob her of it.

If she be wise she flouts them and follows her own lead, only taking from them such things as she knows her personality requires.

There is a woman in London who is small and brown and dark-haired, with no claim to beauty of feature or complexion (not that that matters in these brave days), who dresses with feeling on a very small income.

The moment she goes into a room where there are people they turn to look at her. Intelligent people pay tribute to her taste and courage.

Unintelligent people call her peculiar.

True to Herself.

But everyone looks at her, and artists know that she has been true to herself. She wears the simplest clothes, she puts on very little make-up, but she has distinction, that indefinable thing which may not be bought and cannot be acquired.

When a woman is so gifted by the fairies as to have a feeling for clothes and the personality to express it, she is true to the call of

the ensemble, not merely of dress, coat, and hat, but of make-up, to the last thread, hair, tip of a finger, toe of a shoe, brush of eyebrow, dab of powder puff.

She knows herself so well that she is not led into passing extravagances, though she follows fashion as closely as her taste and feeling permit (waiting always upon her purse).

The wisdom of this doctrine is seen when middle age arrives. The years are dominated by the personality, and style in dress grows up with them as they accumulate.

No Sentimentality.

There is no sentimentality about the woman with a feeling for clothes.

She never makes the mistake of trying to dress like her daughter.

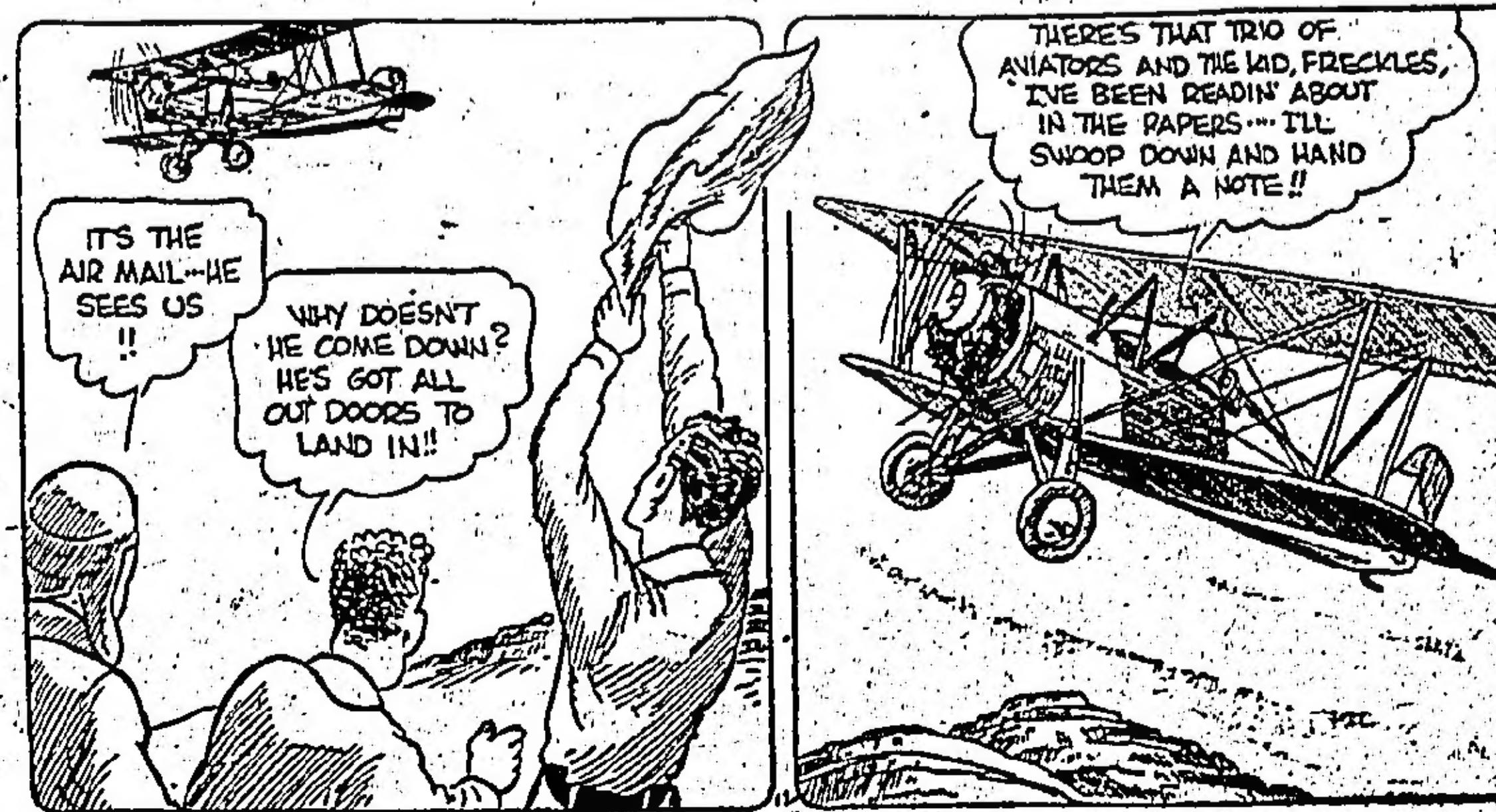
She is too wise, too proud, too

humorous to do that.

Besides, she is herself, unmistakably herself, and asks to be nothing better. But she does take care of herself.

She does all the things which science and art invite her to do, to keep her personality charming to the eye as well as to the mind. She neglects no opportunity of doing this, and she is not in the least offended when people treat her as a middle-aged woman, since she knows how to give to middle age all the beauty of a full-blown rose, perfect as in the bud, but different.

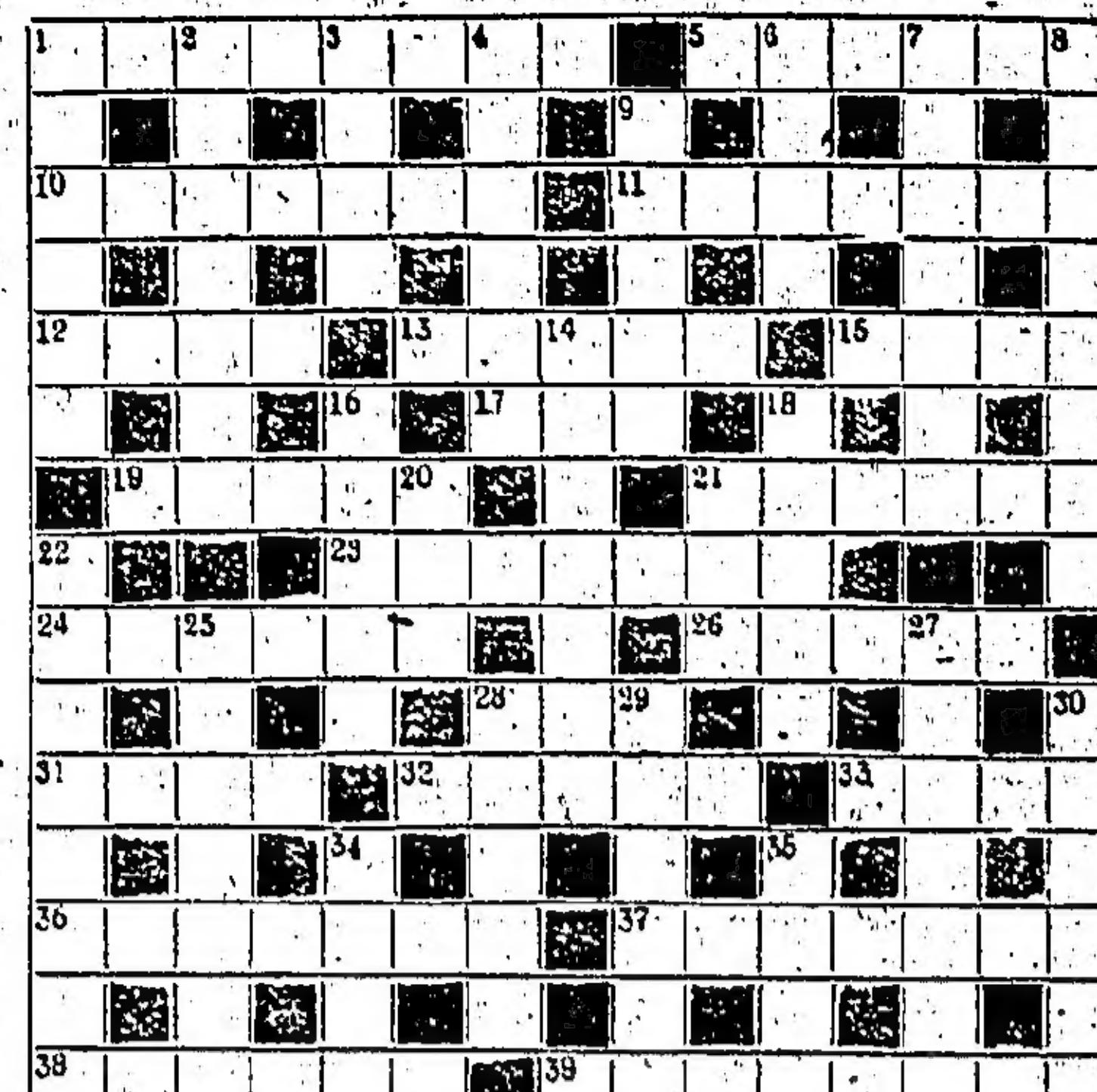
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



It Won't Be Long Now!



OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS.



Across.

- This imaginary circle has its ends in the middle.
- Here a familiar quadruped is in a bog.
- When in this a car won't travel far.
- Provided your balance is right you may draw most of this.
- A short test of knowledge.
- Take nothing from this bend and it will cease.
- This bird will boast and make plenty of noise if you leave it undisturbed.
- A nomenculatory handle.
- Cater—water.
- Those of Tacitus were concerned with Roman affairs.
- Skinning this is largely humbug.
- The party "is led a long way round the Cathedral transept and choir (anag.)
- This country town is not famous for its horse race.
- The setting of the jewel, to which, in childhood's days, we likened a tiny astral-body.
- Practical skill keeps this Devon river going.
- Though neither rain nor snow, there is much needed shelter here.
- A wager, may help.
- Where certain well-known pippins come from.
- This country seems to be pretty full of sailors.
- Much will go through this clue.
- Don't give it up.
- A vagrant in the van is insulted.

Down.

- £500—and nearly all money.
- Garden plant, much eaten, cooked, in the spring.

LOCAL RADIO.

YOUNG MR. C. JOWETT RELEASED.

CHINESE STUDIO CONCERT FOR TO-NIGHT.

To-day's radio programme to be broadcast by Z. B. W. on a wavelength of 355 metres.

5.00 p.m. European programme of records selected and supplied by

Messrs. The Anderson Music Co., The House that Jack Built Selections, Ray Starita and The Ambassador.

Three Blind Mice-Humorous Band, 9916.

Fantasy. St. Hilda Colliery Band, M.R.I.

A Hunting Medley. Community Medley.

Debroy Somers Band, 9623.

Carmen-Entrance (Bizet). Band of the Garde Republicaine of France, 9504.

La Boheme-Selection (Puccini). New Queen's Hall Light Orch., 9207.

The Magic Flute-The Manly Heart (Mozart).

Duet in English, 9503.

Mon Lac-Prelude. Mon Lac-Theme and Variations.

Orchestra Symphonique of Paris, 9265.

6.00 p.m. (Approx.). Mr. Cinders-Vocal Selections.

The Comedy Singers, 9325.

Get up Nic's and Early in the Morning.

Mucking about the Garden.

The two Gilberts-Comedians, 9395.

Funny Face-Tell the Doc.

Funny Face-A few Drinks.

Comedy Sketch by Leslie Henson and Sydney Howard, 9592.

Laughing Policeman.

You've got to laugh.

Laughing Song by Charles Holly, 9391.

Mr. Sparrow puts up for Parliament.

Regal Sketch Company, 9297.

Rocking my Baby to Sleep.

Cuckoo Song.

Harry Robinson-Yodler, 9293.

Ye can Come and see the Baby.

Sailing up the Clyde.

Will Fife-Comedian, 9458.

On with the Show 1929.

Jan Ralini and His Band, G9218.

7.00-10.00 p.m. Chinese Studio Concert.

9.00 p.m. Weather report.

10.00 p.m. European programme.

Classical Memories.

Debroy Somers Band, 9901.

The Pirates of Penzance-Vocal Gems.

Columbia Light Opera Co., 9622.

Invitation to the Valse (Weber).

Chant Sans Paroles (Tschaikowsky).

Squire Celeste Octet, 9608.

10.30 p.m. Relay from the Lee Theatre-2nd, half of the programme of the Nelson Day Concert.

By Kind permission of the Navy League.

1.30 p.m. Close down.

By Blosser



LYSOLATS.

The safe way to use the world's finest Antiseptic and Disinfectant.

"No more trouble about the quantity to use."

Buy your Lysol in tablet form
LYSOLATS.

Which can be either dissolved in water or burnt with the same beneficial result.

"The Perfect Disinfectant."

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Phone 20816 Established 1841.



WORTH HURRYING FOR!

HERE IS
ANOTHER
BARGAIN

MINERVA ALL WEATHER
TOURING CAR.

1924 Model, 6 cylinder, 26 hp.
Green Body, Wire Wheels

Price \$500.00

THE HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotel, Ltd.
Incorporated in Hongkong.
25, Queen's Road C. and Stubbs Road.

NOW ON SALE

The New

VICTOR RECORDS

for

October

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

(Victor Distributors)

CHATER ROAD.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, OCT. 21, 1930.

GOVERNMENT SALARY PROBLEM.

Whilst yesterday's debate on the Budget did not result in the Government withdrawing or modifying any of its taxation proposals, it at any rate produced one gratifying outcome. We refer, of course, to the announcement made by H. E. the Governor that the recent increases made to sterling-paid officers are to be revised so as to reduce the aggregate sum by close on four lakhs of dollars. This is to be done by paying half of the salaries at 1s. 6d. and the other half at the current rate. Expressed in other terms, the effect will be to knock off almost five per cent. from the recent increases, so long as the dollar remains at its present level. Even so, however, the Civil Servants affected will have little, if anything, at which to complain, for they will still enjoy a very substantial advance in pay as compared with conditions prevailing before the Salary Commission's Report was adopted. Moreover, if the dollar should go to 1s. 6d. or beyond, the reduction now foreshadowed will disappear.

We have described this revision of sterling-paid salaries as gratifying, because it justifies the severe criticism encountered on all hands when the Government forced through the increases in the face of united Unofficial opposition, and because those newspapers which have fought the public's battle have been vindicated. It would, indeed, appear as if the Government has been experiencing qualms of conscience in the matter. At any rate, we have heard more than one Civil Servant frankly confess that there was never any call for marked increases in the emoluments of the higher-paid officials. The concession now made to popular opinion, acceptable though it is, cannot, however, be expected to induce any undue jubilation on the part of the taxpayer. With no resultant relief from taxation, his position is not made any the better because Civil Servants are not to receive quite as much pay as they have been latterly. The four lakhs saved is not to be applied to lessening the burden of taxation: it will merely make the estimated deficit smaller than was budgeted for. In other words, a sop has been thrown to the public, from which at the moment the public will enjoy no advantage. On the general question of Civil Servants' salaries, we are left to

wonder when, if ever, there will be any finality about the method of payment. Schemes almost without end have been tried, but circumstances are for ever arising which make them inapplicable to prevailing conditions. The point we wish to stress is that this will always be the case so long as we tolerate a system by which, as one of the Unofficials yesterday expressed it, we suffer the finances of the Colony to fluctuate with the caprice of exchange. The dollar question, as we remarked yesterday, lies at the root of the whole of the Government's troubles, and of the troubles of most of the Colony's business houses as well. A stabilised dollar would automatically rule out all this tinkering with Government salaries, which is an ever-recurring feature of the financial problems of the Colony.

It

strikes us as astounding that neither when the Budget was introduced nor during yesterday's debate was there one solitary reference from official sources to the question of currency reform. Moreover, only two of our Unofficial members touched on the dollar issue—Mr. Lauder, who appeared to reconcile himself to increased taxation because the Government's gold commitments have to be paid for in silver; and Mr. Tso, who did get down to essentials when he urged that the Government should leave no stone unturned in considering the feasibility of stabilising our currency at an early date. We are well aware of the fact that opinions differ on the question of stabilisation, but there is no diversity of view on the point that the Colony is suffering economic sickness. In ordinary life, when a man is ill and there is a conflict of opinion as to the wisest treatment, it is customary to call in a specialist. That is what Hongkong needs today. There are experts available—one of them, Sir Otto Niemeyer, is at present in New Zealand and could easily call here on the way Home—who can diagnose our troubles and prescribe the correct remedy. We are surprised that no-one during yesterday's debate, advanced that the financial genius named should be invited to give this Colony the benefit of his skill and knowledge. So long as this dollar problem remains unsolved, so long will Hongkong be the victim of a set of circumstances which of necessity increases the difficulties of Government and of business establishments alike.

An Epochal Flight.

Wing-Commander Kingsford Smith's estimate of his flight from England to Australia—the best he has ever done—is not far from an obvious truth, although he has a whole series of brilliant achievements to his credit. An Atlantic flight is undoubtedly more hazardous, even in these days of aircraft efficiency, but it requires a steady burst for 30 hours or so, and either one gets over or one does not. The Australian trip requires a long sustained effort spread over many days, with remarkable variations of weather and topographical conditions, and Kingsford Smith's solo exploit which has produced a record of ten days for the journey has a claim to be regarded as the most superb long distance flight in the history of aviation. In all he covered slightly over 10,400 miles. The time taken is officially stated to have been 10 days, 2 hours and 10 minutes. In other words, Kingsford Smith equalled the performance possible to an express train travelling day and night at fifty miles an hour without a single stop, over the same route. Such a comparison brings home more effectively the real implications of the adventure, and incidentally contains a wonderful tribute to the small single seater Avro-avian machine which bore the strain so magnificently as to give Kingsford Smith not a moment of anxiety. Of Kingsford Smith, the man, little need be said. His skill and endurance had been proved over and again before his departure on this epochal flight. He has merely added to an already profuse collection of laurels.

DAY BY DAY

WHEN WIDOWS EXCLAIM LOUDLY AGAINST SECOND MARRIAGES, I WOULD ALWAYS LAY A WAGER THAT THE MAN, IF NOT THE WEDDING DAY, IS ABSOLUTELY FIXED ON. — Henry Fielding.

His Excellency Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi left Singapore by the P. and O. Malwa on leave.

The Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington and Mrs. Wellington left for the s.s. President Grant to-day.

The Empress of Japan, which left Hongkong on 2nd October, arrived at Vancouver on the 17th October.

Mrs. F. D. Courtney, wife of the Manager of the National City Bank of New York, was amongst the passengers who arrived here by the s.s. President Lincoln.

It is announced that the "Empress of Canada" previously scheduled to sail from Hongkong on October 22nd, is now posted to sail on Thursday, October 23rd at midnight.

Mr. B. Sugars was fined \$5 by Mr. Lirdsell at the Central Magistrate this morning for driving a car without a rear-light. He said he had written to the I.G.P. and tendered an apology.

A returned banisher was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with 20 strokes of the cane, by Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistrate this morning. He was banished in February 1928 for ten years.

Mr. Koo Ying-fan, Chief Secretary of the National Government, State Council, and former Finance Minister in Canton, passed through Hongkong last evening for Canton. There is a rumour that he may be appointed Civil Governor of Kwangtung. Mr. Koo arrived here on the President Lincoln.

A Chinese case of diphtheria was reported to the Medical Officer of Health yesterday. The return showing the number of cases of notifiable diseases occurring in the Colony during the week ended October 18, discloses three cases of diphtheria (one death), six cases of typhoid, one imported (one death), one death from pulmonary fever, and five deaths from influenza, which is not notifiable.

In view of the fact that St. Andrew's Club is giving two plays in aid of V.D.M.A. Funds, on the same evening, the Concert arranged by the Kowloon Branch of the Helena May Institute for Friday, October 24th, has been postponed, and will take place on November 6th on the Kowloon Cricket Club grounds in connexion with the Garden Fete. Further announcements will appear shortly.—Advt.

In

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—Advt.

GILBERT FRANKAU on THE LATEST LUNACY.

THE latest lunacy, which emanates from Paris in the form of a small yellow circular, proclaims the foundation of "Anonymy"—a society for the publication of anonymous works. To cultivate the "1930 soul," we are told, the artist must rid himself once and for all of vanity. And how can he ever rid himself of vanity so long as his work is known by his own name?

Even granting the thesis that vanity is the bane of some artists, the lack of that particular quality proves a man or woman to be no artist at all.

The artist—and whether he be an artist in paint or words, or marble, or music—is immaterial to the argument—is of necessity an egoist. His devotion to his job may appear selfless. But in its essence it is a devotion to self.

Every human being, whatever his or her work, craves, both consciously and subconsciously, recognition for that work. Even in a gaol over which I went (unofficially, after several refusals from those in authority) for the sole purpose of securing accuracy in a word-picture of prison conditions, the Governor told me that he found, after long experience, that it was "kinder" not to call men by their numbers.

"They like it," he said, "when I call them by their names." And deeply as this instinct to be called by one's name is ingrained in the average human being, it is a thousand times more deeply ingrained in the artist. And rightly so, because the artist's name is his trade mark—the sign by which all may know that he does good work.

The only excuse, indeed, that any artist can have for not signing his work is that he feels ashamed of it.

In which case—unless the money it will bring is vital to him for bare subsistence—that bad work is better destroyed.

For in every artist there must be not only a great egotism, but a great pride. And once deny that pride, once allow even the most supreme artist the camouflage of anonymity—and you will have unbuckled the main spur by which Nature is always driving him to beat himself.

The "anonymists"—whom one must presume to exist since one has received their circular—may deny this; may even pretend that truth lies in the story of the young painter who, asked why he did such marvellous work for such low prices, answered, "So that, later on, I may do mediocre work for enormous ones."

But that is only the cynic's outlook; and although satire, also, is an art (much though present-day taste abhors it) cynicism alone never yet made a true satirist; who must see the tragedy as well as the comedy of life; and, equally with the romanticist, through the lens of his own self.

It can be argued, indeed, and with some reason, that the individual ego is the driving-force behind all good work; and that even the most selfless human being is at heart a self-advertiser. But whether this be so or not, the fact remains—

(Continued on Page 7.)

Gloves

Showing the new

DEEP GAUNTLET CUFFS.

ALSO

BEIGE WITH SILVER PIPING.

FOR HARD WEAR

WHITE and CHAMOIS

at all prices.

FUR LINED & TAN LEATHER

ALSO

FABRIC IN ALL COLOURS

AND

WASHABLE SUEDE

in all sizes and colours.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.



Promoter—"What sunrises you have out here! Why, they—they deserve to be advertised."

STRAITS DEFENCE CONTRIBUTION.

STRONG UNOFFICIAL PROTESTS.

GOVERNOR TO DISCUSS WITH LORD PASSFIELD.

COUNCIL REFORM.

Singapore, Oct. 13. An important statement on the Military Contribution question was made during the Budget debate in the Legislative Council to-day by H. E. Sir Cecil Clementi, who stated that whilst Home on leave he would discuss the whole matter with Lord Passfield.

Addressing the Council, H. E. the Governor said:—Before the debate on the Colonial Secretary's motion continues, I wish to explain briefly to the Council why no official statement has so far been made concerning the Colony's military contribution. You will all remember that the unofficial members of this Council presented to my predecessor, Sir Hugh Clifford, on July 12, 1928, a memorandum on this subject. Sir Hugh sent it on the 16th of the same month to Mr. Amery, then Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Many Representations.

Subsequently, when Lord Passfield took over the seals of the Colonial Office, Sir Hugh, on June 9, 1929, addressed him at length about the Colony's military contribution. Later in the same year, the Hon. Mr. Bagnall, at a meeting of this Council, held on Oct. 28, 1929, made a speech on this matter, a copy of which was forwarded to Lord Passfield on November 26, 1929, by Mr. Scott, then administering the Government of the Straits Settlements. I too addressed Lord Passfield on the subject on May 21 last.

Honourable members will, however, realise that the question of the Colony's military contribution is bound up with that of the naval base now under construction in the Johore Strait. His Majesty's Government is discussing with the representatives of the Dominions at the Imperial Conference, now sitting in London, the future policy with respect to the Singapore naval base; and, until a final decision on that point is taken, no authoritative reply to the memorandum of the unofficial members can be expected.

To be Discussed Shortly.

Lord Passfield, however, wrote to Sir Hugh Clifford on August 29, 1929, that he would do his best for the Straits Settlements in the matter of the military contribution; and in a letter dated September 30 last, I begged His Lordship to allow me to discuss this very important subject fully with him when I arrive in England next month.

I trust, therefore, that my unofficial friends in this Council will permit the matter to remain in *status quo* a little longer until I have had an opportunity of pleading the Colony's cause in person at the Colonial Office.

Unofficial Reply.

Mr. P. M. Robinson, replying to the Governor's statement regarding the military contribution, said that it was unnecessary to repeat at that stage all the arguments which had been used both inside and outside the Council to show that the amount the Colony was being asked to pay as a defence contribution was not in accordance with the law.

The unofficial members' attitude towards that defence contribution was well understood and the Government was well aware of what it was and of all the facts concerned. Sir Hugh Clifford made strong representations on the subject on the Colony's behalf and the speaker understood that Sir Cecil also was in sympathy with the public feeling of the Colony on the subject.

Wave of Indignation.

When the law under which the Colony was being asked to pay was first forced upon the Colony by the use of the official majority the unofficial members resigned their seats. They protested against the use of any words which could possibly be construed as binding the Colony to pay for the Imperial Naval Base and its defences. Mr. Chamberlain, who knew, if anyone did, what the law was meant to provide, said that the Colony's expression of fears was groundless and that the protest was unnecessary.

The Colony took the word of the Home Government, and therefore it was not surprising that a wave of indignation swept throughout the Colony when it was discovered that they were being charged—until the Colony found it out—for the very things for which Mr.

VIGOROUS RAP FOR KUOMINTANG.

(Continued from Page 1.)

former city. Part of these contingents later left for Peking.

Following a simple ceremony, General Yu Hsien-zung, the Manchurian officer commanding the Peking and Tientsin expedition, was formally installed to the post of Garrison Commander of Peking and Tientsin. The ceremony took place this morning and was presided over by Mr. Wu Te-chen, the Nanking political envoy to Manchuria. Other representatives of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, General Chang Hsueh-liang and of the Nanking and Manchurian Governments were also present.

General Resigns.

General Tsoi Ting-kai, the General Officer commanding the 60th Nationalist Division (Kwangtung), has caused great surprise in Nanking political circles by tendering his resignation. This act is the more unexpected when it is considered that the 60th and 61st Nationalist Divisions, which are under the actual command of General Chan Ming-shu, (the Canton Governor), have to their credit much meritorious service during the recent war against the Shansi-Kuominchun alliance.

These two Divisions were the first to enter Tsinanfu, thus receiving the substantial reward of \$200,000 each from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. The Nanking Government has sent an official letter to General Tsoi at Shanghai asking him to remain at his post and return to Kwangtung. His resignation is known to be connected with recent political events in Canton.

Part of General Tsoi Ting-kai's forces has arrived at Hankow, while over five thousand units of the 61st Division are also concentrating at Hankow, awaiting entrainment for Hunan Province.

EXCHANGE RATES.

Previous Day.	Yesterday.
Paris.....12387 1/2	123,825
Geneva.....25.02	25.04
Berlin.....20.43	20.405
Oslo.....18.16	18.16
Helsingfors.....193.34	193.34
Athens.....375	375
Buenos Aires.....48.4	38.13/16
Shanghai.....1/7 1/4	1/7 1/4
New York.....4.86	4.861 1/2
Amsterdam.....12.07	12.06 1/2
Stockholm.....18.93 1/4	18.055
Vienna.....34.45 1/2	34.425
Madrid.....48.60	46.85
Bucharest.....818	818
Montevideo.....39.4	39.7 1/16
Hongkong.....1/3 9/16	1/3 4/16
Brussels.....34.84 1/2	34.845
Milan.....62.79 1/2	92.805
Copenhagen.....18.16	18.16
Prague.....10.34	10.34
Rio.....4 1/2	4 1/2
Lisbon.....108.25	108.25
Bombay.....1/5 13/16	1/5 25/32
Tokohama.....20 1/2	20 1/2
Silver (spot & forward).....105%	16.9/16
	—British Wire/cwt.

Chamberlain had said the Colony should not be charged.

In answer to the unanimous protest of the Colony the Home Government said it attached the very meaning to the words of the Ordinance which it had said would not be attached, and to the possibility of which attention had been drawn by the Colony.

Solid Mass of Public Opinion.

Proceeding, Mr. Robinson, after referring to the remarkable degree of trust between the people and the Government, went on to say that he spoke on behalf of the whole of the unofficial members, and behind that they had a solid mass of public opinion. It was sometimes thought the unofficials should content themselves with lodging their protest, but he felt that the sands were running out, and that the people of the Colony could not be asked to submit indefinitely to that imposition year after year.

It was impossible to believe that the authorities at Home could realise the state of the feeling which had been aroused in the Colony. Because hitherto the unofficials had confined themselves to protests he (the speaker) would be sorry to think that the Home authorities were misled into feeling that there would be no repetition of what happened previously.

Unofficial Majority.

There was a very great danger of the relations between the Government and the people being so severely strained that it might tax all the ingenuity of the authorities to deal with it. There was already a demand for the reform of the constitution, and he (the speaker) felt certain that the incident of the military contribution would add very considerably to the demand.

Speaking on the motion for the adjournment the Hon. Mr. Tan Cheng Loek advocated the constitutional reform of the Council by the election of an unofficial majority, instancing the ignoring of the unofficial opinion in connexion with the Defence Contribution as a point in favour of the change.

Replies H. E. the Governor said he did not wish to discuss the matter, then, but added that such an expression would add weight in his interview with Lord Passfield.

NOTED SOCIALIST IN HONGKONG.

M. VANDERVELDE ARRIVES ON VISIT.

PEACE OF EUROPE.

Accompanied by his wife, M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Socialist ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Second International, arrived here to-day aboard the a.s. President Lincoln. M. Vandervelde is at present on a tour of the Far East, and recently in Nanking, on the invitation of the Government, he addressed students on the Socialist movement.

General Resigns.

In the course of a speech at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai recently, M. Vandervelde said:—“I have the authority of the venerable Thomas Masaryk, founder and President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, for saying that there will be no prospects for another world war for the next quarter or

little Vacant Land.

It is an error to suppose that the Palestine Government possesses large areas of vacant land which could be made available for Jewish settlement. The extent of their unoccupied land is negligible.

The provision of a margin available for settlement depends upon the progress made in increasing the productivity of the land already occupied. It is pointed out that a wide area of at least one hundred and thirty dunams is required to maintain a fellah family in a decent state of life in the unirrigated tracts. The whole of the cultivable land in the country, excluding the area already in the hands of Jews, would, were it divided among the existing Arab cultivators, provide an average holding of not more than twenty dunams.

Of 86,980 rural Arab families in villages, 29.4 per cent. are landless.

The condition of the Arab fellah leaves much to be desired and a policy of land development is called for if an improvement in his conditions of life is to be effected. The sole agencies which have pursued a consistent policy of land development have been the Jewish colonisation organisations, public and private. Jewish settlers have every advantage of capital, science and organisation. To these and to the energy of settling themselves their remarkable progress is due.

Arab Losses.

On the other hand the Arab population, while lacking the advantages enjoyed by Jewish settlers, has, by an excess of births over deaths, increased with great rapidity, while the land available for its sustenance has decreased by about one million dunams. This area has passed into Jewish hands.

Referring to the League of Nations as a powerful instrument for world peace, the speaker regretted the standing aloof of both the United States of America and Soviet Russia, especially when the League had already achieved a good record in solid work for anti-pum and sanitary measures and for the amelioration of labour conditions.

Pan-Europe Union.

Speaking of the plan of a Federation of European Nations (the Pan-Europe Union), the President of the Second International held the view that while the scheme promised no immediate success, it could do no harm as long as the members of the new Federation did not more than simply confirm pledges already made as members of the League of Nations. He predicted the failure of political democracy in the absence of industrial democracy and voiced the belief that the old international policy of “one people exploiting another people” would give way to the new world policy of “men organizing themselves for greater efficiency, to develop the soil and to husband nature.”

M. Vandervelde concluded his address with the firm conviction that New China, administered along the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the San Min Chu I, would be a great contribution to the cause of world peace, adding that it would be necessary for the masses to train themselves for participating in this big task.

THE LATEST LUNACY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

and all artistic history proves it—that the artist who does not crave personal recognition for his work never does any work that is worth the recognising.

Even, moreover, were there to be such an artist, humanity would never tolerate his or her anonymity. For humanity's instinct—once it has learned to appreciate any artistic work—is to discover, and lionise, and reward the artistic worker.

As evidence of which it may be mentioned that the original promoters of the moving-picture play omitted to tell the public the names of the actors and actresses. Till the public demanded, and with no uncertain voice either, to know,

A fire alarm was raised in Portland Street, Kowloon, this morning at about 10.45 o'clock. Two fire appliances under Station Superintendent Moss were rushed to the spot, only to find that a small quantity of rubbish stored in No. 42, Portland Street had ignited, the flames having already been extinguished by the inmates.

JEWISH HOPES DASHED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mandatory Power shall be enabled to carry out its obligations to the League of Nations, including any legislation urgently required, as well as the maintenance of order.

Regarding economic and social development, the statement says definitely that as the present time and with the present methods of Arab cultivation there remains no margin of land available for agricultural settlement for new immigrants with the exception of such undeveloped land as the various Jewish agencies hold in reserve.

Little Vacant Land.

It is an error to suppose that the Palestine Government possesses large areas of vacant land which could be made available for Jewish settlement. The extent of their unoccupied land is negligible.

The provision of a margin available for settlement depends upon the progress made in increasing the productivity of the land already occupied. It is pointed out that a wide area of at least one hundred and thirty dunams is required to maintain a fellah family in a decent state of life in the unirrigated tracts.

The whole of the cultivable land in the country, excluding the area already in the hands of Jews, would, were it divided among the existing Arab cultivators, provide an average holding of not more than twenty dunams.

As it was, the transmitter could be worked for a short while only, because the power which it took from the mains was so great that every machine and motor on the works was stopped and some of the lights had to be turned out.

Shouting Down “Reds.”

Within a few days the huge transmitter, which has taken months to build, will be pulled to pieces and packed up in wooden crates ready for shipping to Rasin, near Warsaw, where the Polish Broadcasting Company hope to have it reassembled in time to begin regular broadcasting on Christmas Day.

Of 86,980 rural Arab families in villages, 29.4 per cent. are landless.

The condition of the Arab fellah leaves much to be desired and a policy of land development is called for if an improvement in his conditions of life is to be effected. The sole agencies which have pursued a consistent policy of land development have been the Jewish colonisation organisations, public and private. Jewish settlers have every advantage of capital, science and organisation. To these and to the energy of settling themselves their remarkable progress is due.

Arab Losses.

On the other hand the Arab population, while lacking the advantages enjoyed by Jewish settlers, has, by an excess of births over deaths, increased with great rapidity, while the land available for its sustenance has decreased by about one million dunams. This area has passed into Jewish hands.

Some of the attempts which have been made to prove that Zionist colonisation has not had the effect of causing the previous tenants of land acquired to join the landless class, have, on examination, proved to be unconvincing, if not fallacious, and it is recalled that the terms of the mandate require that in facilitating Jewish immigration and settlement, the administration must ensure that the rights and the position of the other sections of the population are not prejudiced.

Six Huge Valves.

Technically, the equipment is the finest ever made, but the great secret of the set's success is six huge water-cooled transmitting valves (easily the biggest ever used commercially) which have been made after months of careful research. Each valve can handle 100 kilowatts of electrical energy—each one, in fact, although standing only 3ft. 6in. in height, is as powerful as one of the latest six-wheel motor-buses!

The invention behind them is British.

A staff of 12 Marconi engineers and fitters will leave England for Poland on October 17 to install the apparatus. Each valve will be insured for a sum which runs into four figures!

The engineer who has carried out the work on the set is Mr. T. Ditcham.

Rasin will work on 1,411 metres.

Economic Issue.

The Government considers that to this end more methodical agricultural development is required. If the immigration of Jews results in preventing the Arab population from obtaining the work necessary for its maintenance, or if Jewish unemployment unfavourably affects the general labour position, it is clearly the duty of the Mandatory Power under the Mandate to reduce, or if necessary, to suspend such immigration until the employed position of the other sections is improved.

The Government regard the suspension of immigration under the labour schedule of last May as fully justified.

The Statement adds that hasty decision in regard to a more unrestricted Jewish immigration is to be strongly deprecated, not only from the point of view of the interests of the Palestine population, as a whole but even from the special point of view of the Jewish community.

Arab Suspicion.

So long as a widespread suspicion exists, and it does exist, amongst the Arab population that they undoubtedly suffer at present due to excessive Jewish immigration and so long as some grounds exist on which this suspicion may be plausibly represented to be well founded, there can be little hope of any improvement in the mutual relations of the two races. But it is upon such improvement that the future peace and prosperity of Palestine must largely depend.

Dr. Weizmann says that such a policy goes a long way towards denying the rights and sterilising the hopes of the Jews regarding the National Home in Palestine.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Weizmann was almost entirely responsible for British interest in the establishment of a national home for the Jews. He was a Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry at Manchester University in 1914. In 1916 he was invited to become Director of the Admiralty Laboratories, working there till 1919. In this period he succeeded in interesting Mr. Lloyd George in the Zionist movement, for which he had been working for years.

He declined the first proposal that an autonomous Jewish Colony should be set up in British East Africa, but when the war made it possible to found such a Colony in Palestine, he advocated this plan with the greatest energy, the result being the British Declaration of 1922.—Reuter and British Wireless.

POLITICAL “WAR” IN THE ETHER.

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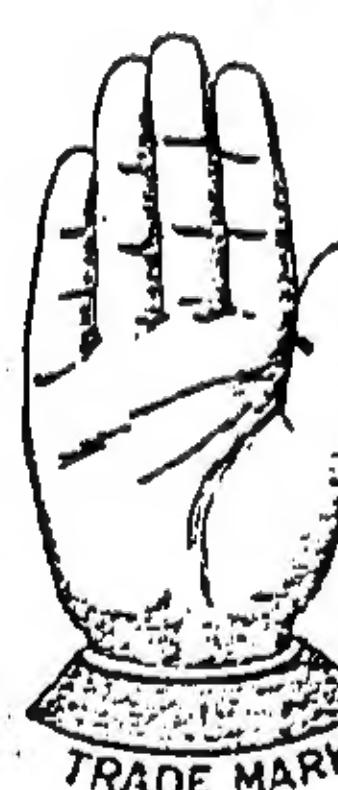
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THE YACHT CLUB
ANNUAL MEETING.

SATISFACTORY STATE OF
AFFAIRS REPORTED.

The annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was held at North Point yesterday evening, when it was reported that the club had had a very successful year. The Commodore, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, was in the chair, supported by other members of the committee.

Addressing the meeting the chairman said:

I think that you will all agree from a perusal of the report and accounts that the past season has been a successful one.

The sailing races during the season were all keenly contested and there is every prospect of there being a full turn out during the coming season. The Scandinavian members of the club kindly gave the club a very handsome cup which they obtained from Denmark for competition for an International Corinthian Race—this race will I think be a very popular one amongst our members.

The club's yacht Typhoon was sold to a member of the Club and realized a profit of \$175; the incoming committee will doubtless consider the advisability of building another one for the use of members generally and its possible sale to a club member.

The Rowing Section has been especially active thanks to the keen interest that Mr. Chambers has taken and I think that the opening cruise will be productive of some keen contests.

The Bowring Section had a very successful season and finished fourth in the 2nd division of the League—the highest position we have obtained so far.

Your committee arranged to let the newly formed Fencing Club use the gymnasium on certain nights during the week, and I am glad to say that it looks as if it will be a successful club.

Club's Premises.

The club house was thoroughly done up during the year and I feel sure that all the members appreciate the good work that Mr. Carter has done in this direction. It is unlikely that we shall have such a heavy account—\$763.17—for some years, and in this respect I think the incoming committee should consider the carrying of items like this over two or three years.

Although the working account shows a debit of \$274.27 it must be borne in mind that as a result of the policy of crediting the reserve account with entrance fees they have

benefited to the extent of \$1,260 so really the club is better off as regards cash assets to the extent of \$975.

Furthermore the number of new members rose from 25 to 50. There has been a slight falling off in subscribers but it is anticipated that new service members will be joining up.

Yachting expenses are less by \$126 and Rowing \$29. While the bowling expenses are more by \$57.69 the item "returning bowling green" will not appear again as \$100.13 is the last carry over for this account.

The Club's expenses in regard to the Trevesco Trophy remain about the same—usually \$127, the majority of this is for printing. A reduction in this item might be considered by the incoming Committee.

The bar account shows a profit of \$795.09 as against \$864.36. This is due chiefly to the fluctuating costs owing to the falling dollar.

The club now has liquid club and debenture funds amounting to \$9,450 odd, and it has been suggested that a portion of this amount might with advantage to the club be invested in suitable securities. Your incoming committee will probably consider them.

New Officers.

After the adoption of the report and statement of accounts the following officers were elected:

Commodore Mr. E. W. Carpenter; Vice-Commodore Mr. R. M. Dyer; Rear-Commodore Mr. H. S. Rouse; Hon. Secretary Mr. R. J. Vernal; Assistant Hon. Secretary Mr. M. I. de Ville; Hon. Librarian Mrs. H. S. Rouse.

Sailing Committee, Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill, C.B.E., R.N., Messrs. A. L. Shields, V. Goulbourn, Lieutenant-Col. W. N. Stokes, M. I. de Ville, and C. E. L. Grist.

Rowing Committee, Messrs. T. W. Southam, J. D. H. Crawford, G. T. Padgett, K. S. Robertson, R. Schmidt and A. H. Chambers.

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Bowls Committee, Messrs. P. W. Ramsay, E. B. Reed and J. Bentley. House Committee, Dr. E. P. Minett, Messrs. E. S. Carter, G. T. Padgett and B. E. Maughan.

In proposing the election as treasurers of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Mr. A. L. Shields said that they owed the firm a debt of gratitude as they had undertaken the work in the past years free of charge. Mr. Shields now proposed their election at a remuneration of \$50 per month.

The proposal was seconded by the chairman and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

The Annual Report.

The annual report as presented to members read in part as follows:

His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, K.B.E., C.M.G., kindly accepted an invitation to become a patron of the club.

The Club's Vice-Commodore, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes left the Colony on retirement in March of this year but has retained his interest in the club by becoming a Life Member.

On the departure of H.M.S. Hermes the sailing members of the Ward Room kindly presented the Club with an aerial photograph of the club house and anchorage which has been hung in the Club House.

Rear-Admiral R. A. S. Hill, C.B.E., kindly presented an electric clock which proves of great service in the Club House Bar. Mr. A. L. Shields two useful starting guns, Mr. F. C. Hall a Rowing Cup and Messrs. Goultor and Cooke a Chinese junk's compass; these together with the Scandinavian Cup and International Rowing Shield are evidence of the keen interest shown for the club's welfare. The club are also indebted to an old member for the renewal of worn out parts to the four-oar racing boats.

During the year the club house has been thoroughly renovated and the members' thanks are due to Mr. Carter for the time and trouble he has spent on the various works.

Admiralty warrants to fly the defaced Blue Ensign are at present held by 7 members. The initial difficulty of getting yachts registered preparatory to application to the Admiralty has been dealt with and the committee has pleasure in announcing that rights of club members will be measured and registered by the authorities at one-half the regular fees. It is hoped that members owning yachts will take advantage of this concession and make application for warrants on the forms which may be obtained from the Hon. Sailing Secretary.

Inter-Club Events.

At the closing cruise the Canton Rowing Club and the Victoria Recreation Club took part in the inter-club racing events. It is pleasing to note that the W.C.C. are reviving their activities as a rowing club and it is hoped that inter-club contests will continue.

In deference to requests from the Shipping Companies, Rule 8 of the Trevesco Trophy conditions was altered providing for the race to be sailed on differing days of the week and not always on a Wednesday as heretofore.

The Garrison held their annual rowing races from the club house on two afternoons in April. When presenting the prizes at the close of a successful meeting H. E. Major-General J. W. Sanderson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., thanked the members for the use of the club facilities for the events.

The general committee have allowed the members of the newly-formed Fencing Club the use of the club gymnasium on two nights a week and wish them every success.

A satisfactory offer was received for the club cruising yacht Typhoon and she was sold in March of this year to Mr. I. W. Shewan, a member of the club. In accordance with the policy that initiated the building of this class of boat by the Club, it is hoped to put in hand shortly the construction of a similar type of boat to replace it.

Despite the fact that a small loss, \$274.27, is shown on working, the accounts for the year can be regarded as satisfactory as the Club has been able to meet exceptional expenditure in house repairs during the year.

The substantial increase in Entrance Fees to \$1,250 against \$450 last year reflects the increased interest now being taken in the Club and augurs well for its immediate future.

The special thanks of members are due to the following—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, the Honorary Treasurers; Messrs. Vernal and De

Ville the Hon. Secretaries; Mr. C. E. L. Grist, Hon. Sailing Secretary; Mr. A. H. Chambers, Hon. Rowing Secretary; Messrs. Ramsey and Chapman, Rowing convenor and Hon. Librarian respectively; Mr. Carter and Dr. Minett, House Committee and Mrs. E. B. Lambert, Hon. Librarian.

MEN'S PING PONG
CHAMPIONSHIP.

FURTHER MATCHES IN
FIRST ROUND.

Three more matches have been decided in the Men's Ping Pong Championship, the results being as follows: Chan Hon-shu beat Pak Hin-chiu 3-1; Lee Koon-lan beat Cha Kam-kook 3-0; Lam Ka-huen beat Lee Hon-kee 3-0.

The following matches will be played this week:

Oct. 21 Mol Hing-woon v. Kwan Man-ching.

Oct. 23 Wong Tung-hoi v. Chang Sum-chuen; Siu Sui-ching v. Lai Pui-hung.

Oct. 25 Cheng Kwok-wing v. Leung Lin-chuen; Lee Koon-lan v. Lam Ka-huen.

The first match is to be played at the Eastern A. A. premises while the others will be decided at the Kowloon Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The Junior League.

Playing in the Junior League South China A. A. beat Nam Mo A. A. (23 games to 10), Hip Keung A. A. beat Kangto School (24 to 11), and the Filipino Club forfeited both matches to the Hip Wah A. A. and the Chinese Catholic Club.

The following is a further list of matches to be played this month:

Oct. 22nd—Filipino Club v. Hin Kun School (Chinese Catholic Club).

Oct. 24th—South China A. A. v. Indian R. C. (Chinese Catholic Club).

Nam Chung A. A. v. Wah Ying Club (Chinese Catholic Club), Ho Hong

Bank v. Nam Mo A. A. (Eastern A. A.), Fukien A. A. v. Commercial Press (South China A. A.), Fukien A. A. v. Ho Hong Bank (Chinese Catholic Club).

Oct. 26th—Chinese Catholic v. Kangto School (Kangto School).

Oct. 27th—Hin Kun School v. Hop Chee Club (Kangto School), Hop Wah A. A. v. Chinese A. A. (Chinese Catholic), Filipino Club v. Hop Keung A. A. (Chinese Catholic).

Oct. 29th—Wah Ying Club v. Hop Chee Club (Kangto School), Hop Wah A. A. v. Chinese A. A. (Chinese Catholic), Hop Keung A. A. v. Hop Chee Club (Kangto School), Hop Wah A. A. v. Chinese A. A. (Chinese Catholic).

Oct. 31—Indian R. C. v. Wah Ying Club (Chinese Catholic), Chinese Catholic v. Hin Kun School (Chinese Catholic).

RUGBY.

CLUB TEAM VERSUS
H.M.S. TAMAR.

The following will represent a Club XV" XV v. H.M.S. Tamar on Wednesday, October 22nd at 5.10 p.m.

Buck, S. J. H. Fox; Threecocks, M. Johnson, M. G. Mills, J. S. Lee, A. R. S. Major; Halfbacks, I. H. M. Macredy, F. C. Black, Forwards, W. F. Lockie (Capt.), E. G. Dale, Cochrane, Watson, R. D. Beaumont, H. D. Pendleton, E. L. Stock, Kerr. Referee: Mr. G. F. Rees.

The Final Trial Game fixed for October 22nd has been postponed to Wednesday, October 23rd at 5 p.m. for which the following two sides have been chosen:

Club Colours—Buck, J. P. Whitham; Threecocks, G. P. Lamerton, R. H. Griffiths, C. J. D. Law, L. Goldmann; Halfbacks, M. W. Turner, J. L. Bonnar; Forwards, W. F. Lockie, G. F. Cox, W. R. Andrews, Hartley, G. F. Rees, J. A. E. Kendrew, E. F. Buttress, A. N. Other.

Colours—Buck, Segalen; Threecocks, H. V. Koop, G. R. More, G. A. L. Plummer, J. J. Ferguson; Halfbacks, J. W. King, A. N. Other; Forwards, W. F. Peers, A. D. Sutcliffe, R. I. Cherrill, F. R. Burch, E. R. West, E. B. Gammill, J. R. Younger, B. F. Massey.

Ville the Hon. Secretaries; Mr. C. E. L. Grist, Hon. Sailing Secretary; Mr. A. H. Chambers, Hon. Rowing Secretary; Messrs. Ramsey and Chapman, Rowing convenor and Hon. Librarian respectively; Mr. Carter and Dr. Minett, House Committee and Mrs. E. B. Lambert, Hon. Librarian.

The financial drive is taking place on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th October, and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly assist me in bringing this before the community of Hongkong through the medium of your columns.

As the financial drive is the main source of the Society's revenue from which heavy expenses have to be met in the nature of inspectors' salaries, and the up-keep of the Dogs' Home, the support of the community (which has been so readily accorded in the past) is again solicited and I can assure you will be very much appreciated.

The Society depends almost entirely upon voluntary contributions, and as the welfare of animals is a matter which concerns everybody, either directly or indirectly

SPARKLING PICTURES ON DULL DAYS

You will see printed on any Kodak Film carton the word "Speed." This means that the film is fast and will make the most of the light. The light may be poor because the day is a dull one; or it may be a bright day, and yet the light admitted inside the camera is diminished because you have shortened the exposure in order to take a moving object. Either way, the Kodak film, being "speedy," will make a plucky negative.

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FAIRY STORIES & SEDITION.

SEQUEL TO MOON CAKE FESTIVAL.

AN UNUSUAL CASE.

Anti-Imperialistic passages which were described as bringing the British Government into contempt were contained in books of Chinese fairy stories which were seized by the Police in various parts of the Central District, where they were being sold by numbers of small boys during the Moon Cake festivities.

The lads, it will be remembered, were brought before a Magistrate on charges of distributing literature which had not been passed by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and after warning were discharged with a caution.

In addition, two men were arrested on information from one of the boys, and they were yesterday brought before Mr. Williams at the Central Police Court on charges of being in possession of seditious literature and also of distributing literature which had not been passed by the S.C.A.

The first of the two defendants was represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, jnr, while the second was defended by Mr. F. C. E. Rendall. Both admitted possession only, but pleaded "not guilty" to the second count.

Detective Sergeant O'Donovan said that on October 6, seventeen persons, the majority of them boys from 10 to 15 years of age, were arrested in the Central District between the hours of 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. selling booklets, some of which were found to be objectionable. The boys were taken before the Court and cautioned, but one of the lads took the Police to Tai Yuan Street where he pointed out the first defendant as the man from whom he had obtained the books. A detective questioned the defendant, who indicated that he had no books like those which had been found on the boys, but a bundle of similar literature was found on the man's stall. The first defendant then told the Police that he had bought the books from the Wing Kee Shop of Lower Lascar Row.

A Huge Seizure.

Under search warrant, Detective Sergeant O'Donovan himself went to the address given, and seized a large quantity of books. The master of the shop (the second defendant) in turn said that he had bought the literature from Canton.

A Chinese detective gave evidence of having arrested the first defendant on the information of one of the boys who had been arrested.

Detective Sergeant O'Donovan informed his Worship that from the bundle seized at the first defendant's stall three copies were found to contain seditious passages. Witness admitted, in cross examination, that the three books might have been slipped in among the 500 seized without being detected.

Mr. d'Almada, addressing his Worship at the conclusion of the evidence on the first charge against his client, said that since his client was a licensed book stall holder it was natural for him to buy the books for the moon cake festivals and to buy them in bulk year after year. Only three copies had been found to be seditious.

tious, and Mr. d'Almada submitted that the defendant could not have known of their presence in the consignment.

Fairy Story Books.

His client, continued Mr. d'Almada, had instructed him that he had been buying from the second defendant for the past eight years and always sold the books to small boys. He understood that the books contained fairy stories. The first defendant was not the originator of the documents, and had not printed them on his premises.

His Worship remarked that it was quite possible, of course, and very probable, that a man buying a bundle of books would not look at them, but on the other hand there was responsibility on the man buying the books and the defendant had a case to answer.

Mr. d'Almada said that he understood that the books were only bought a few days before the festival and not weeks before, so that the man would not have had much time in which to examine them.

Answering his Worship, who agreed that three copies in a bundle of 500 was a small number, Detective Sergeant O'Donovan remarked that the boy who had given the information had no seditious passages in the books which he was found selling. They were communistic, but not sufficiently so to bring a charge of seditious literature.

His Worship said that he would register a conviction, but would only caution the first defendant

Government in Contempt.

Giving evidence in the case against Mr. Rendall's client, Detective Sergeant O'Donovan said that he raided the defendant's premises at 5, Lower Lascar Row, and seized about 7,000 books which the defendant claimed belonged to him. He said that he had imported them from Canton. From the large number seized, six books were picked out as being seditious.

Mr. Rendall cross-examined

witness as to what he alleged was seditious in the six books which he had had translated. He referred to the first pamphlet, which was entitled "The Old Man in the Moon Acts as Go-between."

Witness pointed out a passage which he described as bringing into contempt England and its Government policy.

Mr. Rendall: You think it cannot be a matter of opinion?

Witness: No, I think there is a certain idea of contempt in that particular extract.

After perusing the passage, his Worship held that it was seditious.

Referring to the second booklet, under the title of "Peacock and Phoenix Sing in Unison," Mr. Rendall asked what was seditious in that.

A Party's Policy?

Witness pointed to the words, "to oppose unanimously the gun-boat policy of the British Government and overthrow the fierce and malicious British Government."

Mr. Rendall: Doesn't the first outline the policy of one party or the other?

Witness: In my mind there is contempt.

Mr. Rendall: Do you say British policy . . . Do you say that because I know it is untrue?

Witness: I say it because I think it is written with a certain amount of contempt of the British Government and its general policy. It is to bring it into disrepute.

The translator, when cross examined by Mr. Rendall, said that

it was natural for him to buy the books for the moon cake festivals and to buy them in bulk year after year.

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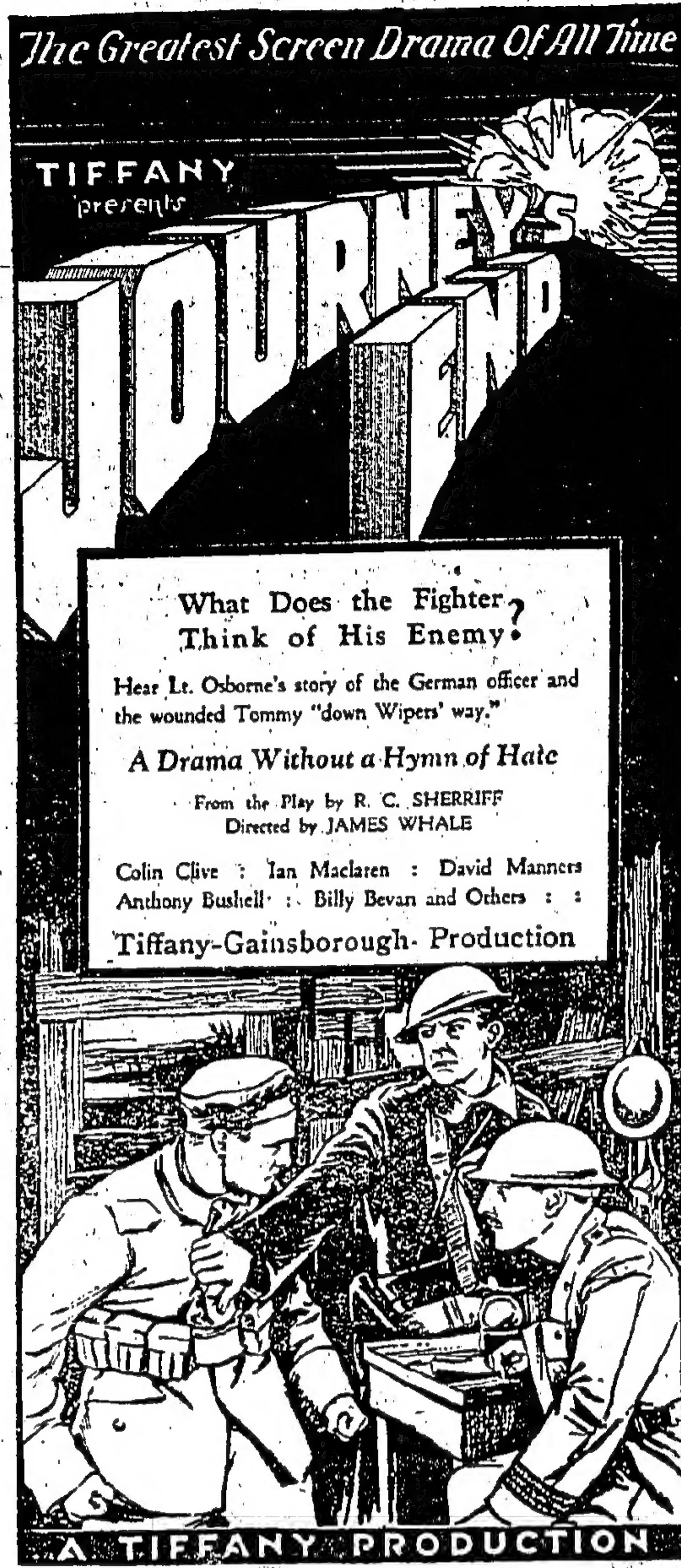
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Mr. d'Almada, addressing his Worship at the conclusion of the evidence on the first charge against his client

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HEALTH BUREAU CASE PLEADINGS.

"ESTOP" POINT REJECTED BY THE MAGISTRATE.

The case against Kwok Chunsing, charged with uttering a forged voucher for \$520, was again before Mr. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy, yesterday afternoon. The plea submitted by Mr. F. X. D'Almada, Sr., for the defence, that the prosecution was debarred from taking the present proceedings from having on a previous occasion brought a charge similar to forgery, was rejected by the magistrate.

Mr. Lindsell in giving his decision on a legal argument at the last hearing by Mr. D'Almada said: I hold that the prosecution is not debarred by Section 17 (2) of the Forgery Ordinance (No. 18 of 1922) from bringing the present charge against the defendant.

"That Section is clearly based on Section 19 of the Forgery Act of 1913. Neither the Act nor the Ordinance was intended to be a complete code including the whole law relating to forgery, and neither repealed, in full, earlier enactments on the same subject.

"In this case: I am satisfied that the Sub-Section under review is no more than a 'saving' one; indeed, that it is definitely labelled as such, i.e., it merely reserves to the Crown the right, where the offence amounts to forgery which is punishable under some other enactment as well as under the above Act or Ordinance, has been committed, to take proceedings under either statute or even under both in the alternative at its discretion.

"The Sub-Section is not intended to help the accused by forcing the prosecution to elect, but rather to make things easier for the prosecution. Hence, I am of the opinion that Mr. D'Almada's argument is beside the point. It amounts to a little more than this: on the wording the prosecution is compelled to elect, and having elected, it proceeds on a charge akin to Forgery under the Forgery Ordinance. This is an attempt to drag in a plea of *autrefois acquit* in disguise, and cannot be sustained. It remains for the Court to proceed with the case on its merits."

Plea of "Not Guilty."

Mr. F. X. D'Almada: I plead not guilty now. My client desires to be committed, to go before a jury.

Opening his case for the complainant, Siow Choon-leng, Mr. M. K. Lo said: The defendant is charged with uttering a forged document, namely, a voucher purported to be signed by one T. K. Leung. Before I go into the actual evidence of the forgery or uttering, I would like, in opening, just to mention certain facts which, I submit, are facts which go in one way to constitute corroborative evidence of the forgery and uttering, and also, in another sense, are circumstantial evidence of the offence itself.

Defendant was at one time employed as an assistant. Afterwards he was promoted to the position of Manager. The complainant is the proprietor of the whole of the business of the Health Service Intelligence Bureau, which has branches in various places. For the success of the venture it is absolutely imperative that what might be called departmental rules and regulations be carried out. In other words, he has very strict written instructions to the heads of the various branches as to how people are to be engaged and as to office routine generally.

In October, 1929, whilst defendant was thus Manager of the Hongkong Branch, he wrote a letter to the complainant in Shanghai for a loan of \$450. Eventually, the complainant replied, refusing to give that loan. In the meantime, on December 3rd, defendant, apparently owing to force of circumstances, paid himself the \$450 and wrote to complainant that he was very sorry to hear he would not allow him to have the loan, but that he could not help himself. He had to have the money, but he hoped to pay it back by instalments, or something of that sort.

The complainant came to the Colony on May 17 of this year. He then proceeded to check the various books and found that, on April 9, there were two rather curious entries in the ledger. On the credit side there was an entry of "Received from Mr. Kwok, \$400." Defendant is supposed thus to have repaid the business \$400. On the same date there was another entry of "Salary to canvasser, \$520."

On the facts, I shall invite your Worship to draw the inference that on April 9, there was no money at all passed, for either item; that there was no such payment of \$400 by Mr. Kwok or payment of \$520 to a canvasser; and that the whole thing is a book entry, the result of which was to enable the defendant to have an extra \$120.

The complainant will tell you that, as late as October, 1929, written instructions were given to the defendant as to how to engage people. Every member of the staff

SHANSI NOW IN A SAD PLIGHT.

ECONOMIC SITUATION GETTING WORSE.

Peking, Oct. 20. A message from Taiyuanfu states that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang arrived there on October 14 and left almost immediately with Mr. Wang Ching-wei, in order to meet Marshal Yen Hsi-shan. All returned to Taiyuanfu on the evening of October 15.

It is reported at Taiyuanfu that General Shih Yu-san has disarmed a number of the Shansi troops hence the southern border of the province is unguarded. The Shansi forces are returning from Shichiaochuang towards the South, and all the motor buses in South Shansi have been commandeered for the transport of troops.

The economic situation in Shansi is continually growing worse. The provincial banknotes are practically worthless, and the post office, railway and telegraph offices all demand payment in silver.

The farmers are holding up grain as they will not sell it for Shansi notes. The result is that prices are soaring, despite the best harvest for many years, and there is a serious undercurrent of discontent.—Reuter.

Still Fighting.

Shanghai, Oct. 20. Fighting is still reported to be taking place in the vicinity of Tungkwan, between the Government troops under Yang Fu-cheng and Kuominchun forces.

A Nanking message makes an official announcement that Chang Haeh-Liang has wired to Chiang Kai-shek that he is sending additional Manchurian troops within the Great Wall so as to assist in the maintenance of peace and order in Chihli.

The surrender of Sun Lien-chung, an important Kuominchun commander, and his troops, has been accepted by Nanking.—Reuter.

had to sign an elaborate agreement of service, with photos attached. Defendant acknowledged these instructions and said he would carry them out. That was in October 1928. This year, in February, before his arrival, complainant instructed the defendant that, thereafter, he was to pay nobody, of to incur any expenditure, without special sanction of the person who was then on his way down to Hongkong to supervise the business, namely, Mr. Sedick. In fact, that letter was given by Mr. Sedick to defendant, and there was an acknowledgment of the receipt of instructions which defendant gave to Mr. Sedick.

A Mythical Person.

I will draw your Worship's attention to this curious fact, that the defendant was supposed to have paid in April a lump sum representing eight months' salary to a person supposed to be employed as a canvasser. That is a fact which has never occurred in the history of the business of this organization. No-one has ever heard of it. It has never been suggested that it was done before. This payment was made after Mr. Sedick's arrival in Hongkong without Mr. Sedick's knowledge, consent or concurrence.

Complainant will tell your Worship that he has never heard of a person named T. K. Leung as a canvasser or any other person in complainant's firm have never heard of this person or spoken to him. This person, I submit, is an entirely mythical person. There is no T. K. Leung at all. I would also have been entitled to ask your worship to find on that, circumstantial evidence that there is no such person as T. K. Leung, and consequently, that any voucher bearing this supposed signature must be necessarily forged.

Since the start of previous proceedings with which your worship is not concerned, as a result of enquiries conducted by complainant, he was able to find a man called Chan Ming-tat, who was employed at the Canadian Railways and who was a friend of the defendant. He will tell your Worship that some time in April, he had a conversation with the defendant in the course of which the defendant told him a story of this very curious fact, that he had ordered some of the furniture on behalf of the complainant for which he had paid \$20 out of his own pocket.

A voucher which defendant said attested to that purchase had been mislaid, that in view of his new and changed relationship with the complainant, he (the defendant) said he did not see why the office should not have paid for this furniture. He asked Mr. Chan to sign this slip as a voucher for the furniture. This witness will tell your Worship that he did sign the printed form of the document with the name of T. K. Leung.

He volunteered to type the particulars on it, but defendant said it was not necessary.

Finally, Mr. Lo said the document signed by Chan Ming-tat

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with the name of T. K. Leung, was It would be treated as a discharge the document upon which the for an amount for which he ultimately would have to account to the present proceedings were brought. It was a document uttered by defendant in a sense that it would be complainant. After Chan Ming-tat had given used by him as a voucher for the corroborative evidence the case justification of the sum of \$520, was adjourned until Monday.

Shanghai, Oct. 20. Mr. T. V. Soong is leaving tomorrow, October 21, for Canton by the s.s. Empress of France, on a short visit of inspection, and will return north before the end of the month.—Reuter.

THE HOLLYWOOD STORY

By Ernest Lynn.

CHAPTER XLI.

She smiled at him. "Do you think I have?"

And Sloan raised his eyes, and looked at her thoughtfully. "He said, 'No, I don't.'"

Anne laughed, and she let her eyes drop to evade the look in his own. There was a bold searchingness in them that made her feel that her secrets would not be safe from them. She said, "How do you tell—or are you just guessing?"

Sloan chuckled and gave the waiter a bill. "It's something more than a guess. One of the requirements of a director is clairvoyance, you know. . . . Shall we go?" He gestured to the waiter that he did not expect any change.

When she was besides him in the car once more he continued where he had left off. "Was I right, Anne?"

"I'm afraid you were," she said. "What's to be done about it?"

"Something should be done about it—immediately." He added, seriously: "You're going to fall in love some day, Anne, and when you do you're going to be a better actress."

"Haven't I heard something like that before?"

"I wouldn't doubt it," he admitted. "Old truths are the truest ones, after all."

"But how do we know they are truths? Doesn't that sound like an extraordinarily simple prescription for success—to fall in love?"

Sloan shook his head. He was driving through a darkened stretch, and Anne could not see his face. "You're laughing at me," his voice came to her presently, "and I'm telling you something that's good for your soul. . . . You're young, Anne, and you're untouched by life, and. . . ."

He paused, and Anne wondered then if he was going to add something trite—something after the manner of fiction writers, about bringing out the woman in her in order to bring out the actress.

But he didn't. He said instead, "You've a great talent, Anne, but you don't use it all. You haven't learned yet to let yourself go; there's something that—I don't know—there's something inside of you that you're keeping locked up. I said that when you fall in love you're going to be a better actress, and I mean it. I know it doesn't sound original, because there's an awful lot of girls printed about actresses having to live their parts in order to act them, and all that sort of thing. And of course any sensible person knows it isn't true."

"Anne said humbly, "I'm sorry." She said, "I don't understand, though, what you mean about locking something up inside of me."

Sloan pressed his foot on the brake pedal, and when the car stopped he turned and faced her. "Look at me," he said.

And Anne wonderingly did as he told her, because she had become accustomed to obeying that authoritative ring in his voice. So she looked at him, and Sloan gazed into her eyes without a word, and then he deliberately kissed her.

Anne drew back from him, and Sloan, with a little smile playing on his lips, continued to sit there and look at her.

"Well?"

Anne said quietly, coldly: "That was a cheap trick."

"Are you angry?" She made no answer, and Sloan laughed softly. "There you are," he said. "You're angry, of course, but instead of being nice and primitive about it and slapping my face, you give me the high-hat treatment. Anne," he declared, "You're too ladylike—you're too cold. God gave you emotion. Use it."

And then he apologized for kissing her. "Not that I didn't want to though, he added with a grin. "It was something more, too. If you showed me any encouragement at all, I'd fall for you pretty hard, Anne."

He drove her home then and advised her to get a good night's rest, and Anne obediently went straight to bed. She lay awake for a long time, though, thinking that Garry Sloan was a very strange person, wondering if what he had said about her could be true. "Too ladylike—too cold—God gave you emotion—use it."

She was troubled.

But on the set the next morning he greeted her as though nothing at all had happened. He said "Good morning, Anne. Feeling fit?"

"I had nine hours' sleep," she answered, smiling. "I should be."

"Good." There was something else to be done, he said, before he would be ready for her. So Anne waited, talked for a while, with Dan Rorimer, who did not linger near her long, however, but found things to keep him busy. Anne thought he was a little abrupt, but she quickly excused it. She thought, on the way to her dressing room: "I'm nothing but nerves."

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD V. VALENTINE IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 20. The death is reported here of the well-known sculptor, Mr. Edward Virginius Valentine, *Reuter's American Service*.

[Mr. E. V. Valentine was born in Richmond, Va., November 12, 1888 and after studying in private schools took a course of anatomy at the Medical College of Virginia and afterwards studied drawing under Courtois. Later he entered the atelier of Joffroy in Paris. He studied also in Florence and Berlin. He was President of the Valentine Museum and ex-President of the Richmond Art Club, President of the Virginia Historical Society and honorary member of the Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans. Among his prominent works was a recumbent figure of General Robert E. Lee, a Memorial Chapel at the Washington and Lee University, a bronze figure of General Stonewall Jackson, and a marble statue of Thomas Jefferson. One of his occupations was the keeping of a diary for publication, which he started in 1857 and had never missed a day in making entries.]

Capt. James McGregor.

London, Oct. 20. The death is reported of Captain James McGregor, ex-Commodore of the Glen Line.—Reuter.

hysteria. He thought: "He'll have her ready for a strait-jacket if he doesn't let up on her."

He looked at his watch. It was after seven, and he walked softly back and saw Anne come dejectedly off the set again and Sloan look at her disinterestedly.

"You're going to do it right if I have to keep up here all night," he said with sudden savagery. "I'm going to get some dinner, and so are you. And then we're coming back."

He looked around him, glaring, and he saw Rorimer and nodded coldly. He left then to issue an order to his assistants.

Dan sat beside her and tried to give her comfort. But there was nothing to be said except "Don't feel badly, Anne." She managed to smile and that was all. And Rorimer clenched his fists.

Sloan reappeared then and Anne got up. "Come on," he said shortly, "we're going to eat. Going to eat, Rorimer?"

Dan nodded and they went out, Sloan grumbling on the way that they had wasted a couple of thousand dollars that day. And for the first time Anne replied with some spirit. She said, "I've done my best, Mr. Sloan."

"You haven't anything of the sort. You're exasperating. You know you've got the stuff. Why in the devil don't you let go of it?" Sloan's voice rose until it was almost a shout. "Why don't you let yourself go, in the name of God!"

It was dark, but Rorimer saw her bite her lip and turn her face away.

He told her he was going ahead with the afternoon schedule that had been planned. "We'll return to your scene afterward. You're all tightened up; I want you to relax." And he mentioned something about not wanting to waste any more money. They would work until late in the evening if necessary.

Rorimer, returning after lunch, saw Sloan come back alone, and he conferred with the script clerk and then went to Anne's dressing room. The door was open and she was lying down. She said, "Hello, Dan," in a weary voice, and he saw that she had been crying.

And instantly he was hot-eyed with resentment. "Nobody but a chump would browbeat you like that," he said.

But Anne protested. "You mustn't say that. It's my fault entirely. He hasn't browbeaten me, Dan; you're quite wrong. He's been very patient."

Dan went back to his office; Phillips wanted him. When he returned, late in the afternoon, the red light was burning over the stage door and he had to remain outside for a long time. But he saw Lester Moore departing and Moore told him, with a sympathetic smile, that Anne and Sloan were at it again."

When he did finally go in he found Sloan talking to Anne, who sat dejectedly beside him. He heard Sloan say: "You're having a terrible off day, Anne. Haven't you ever known any real grief in your life? Don't you know what it means to be crazy with it? You're doing just what I spoke about last night—you're holding back."

She did it again for him, and again. Sloan drove her on implacably. His temper was fraying and his criticism took a sharper edge. Rorimer got up and wandered off, because he couldn't stand to watch her. Off in a corner, the set screened from view, he smoked nervously and wondered why he didn't go home. Sloan, he knew, didn't want him for anything.

But he remained, because he wanted to know the outcome, and while he sat there he remembered what Collier had told him about Sloan working a star into a fit of

POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Inspector General of Police, etc.:

Police Training School.—The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Tuesday, October 21st, at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Chinese Company, and the Flying Squad who have not yet passed Part 2 of Training Course should attend.

Flying Squad.—The weekly instructional patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, October 21st. Fall in at Tsim-tsa-tsu Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform and Cap and Khaki Cover.

Sharpshooters Company.—The weekly instructional patrol of the Hongkong Section will take place on Friday, October 24th. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform and Cap with Khaki Cover.

Strength.—Constable R440. H. H. Lasham is struck off the strength of the Sharpshooters' Company.

Riot Drill.—Riot Drill will be carried out on Tuesday, October 21st. Members will assemble outside Queen's Pier at 5.10 p.m. with rifles, revolvers and truncheons. Uniform, if possible.

Rifle Practice.—Rifle practice will be carried out on the Tai Hang Range on Sunday, October 26th, at 10.00 a.m. Members will assemble on the range at that hour with their rifles.

General.—Revolver Practice. The regular weekly revolver practice (voluntary) at Bowen Road Revolver Range will be discontinued until further orders as the Range has been placed at the disposal of persons holding Arms Licences so as to enable them to pass the necessary course qualifying them for the renewal of their licences on the 1st January, 1931. The Revolver Range will be open to all persons possessing Arms Licences to enable them to qualify for the renewal of their licences on Wednesday, October 22nd, and Friday, October 24th, from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. In order to prevent congestion on the Range only trained revolver shots should attend on Wednesdays and Arms Licensees requiring instruction should attend on Fridays.

(Sgd.) D. L. KING.
D. S. P. (R.)

Hongkong, October 20th.

and he knew he no longer could keep silent. So he said quietly, "Why rub it in? She told you she was doing her best."

And Sloan turned on him hotly. "Because," he said in sudden anger, "I feel that way. She's acting like a little ham! What's it?"

"You're just a big chump," Dan said, and swung his fist.

(To Be Continued).

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TRUCK & MOTOR CYCLE IN COLLISION.

WAS A SIGNAL GIVEN FOR TURNING?

The recent accident in Nathan Road, opposite the Majestic Theatre, in which a motor cycle, ridden by Mr. John R. A. Pearne with his sister Mrs. A. M. Reynolds on the pillion, collided with a S. O. C. O. N. Y. motor truck resulting in serious injuries to the lady was the subject of a summons against the driver of the truck, at the Kowloon Magistracy, before Mr. Butters, yesterday.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong watched the proceedings on behalf of the Standard Oil Company and Traffic Sub-Inspector Nicol prosecuted.

Mr. Pearne said that on the morning of September 24 at about 9.40 o'clock, he was riding his motor cycle, with his sister on the pillion, along Nathan Road going towards the ferry. When he approached the Po Hing Theatre he noticed that the road was under repair and he accordingly slowed down. He noticed a Standard Oil Company truck in front and sounded his horn as he wanted to overtake. The truck was going slowly and it swerved to the left. Thinking that that was a signal to pass, though the driver had not put out his hand, he proceeded to pass the truck. While he was passing, the truck suddenly swerved to the right and hit the motor cycle in the middle on the left side. He noticed the driver 'sky larking' with another passenger on the front seat. Witness' sister was badly hurt, and the motor cycle was also badly damaged. The driver did not give a signal for turning nor did he sound his horn.

The defendant said that he did not hear the complainant sound his horn. He could not account for the accident but all he could say was that the complainant ran into the truck from behind.

The defendant, Tsui Lin-lok, said that he sounded his horn and

The complainant—No, you ran into me when I was passing.

The defendant—I could not have run into you because you were behind me.

The complainant said that the truck first went to the left and naturally he took that as a signal to pass.

Mr. Armstrong.—It is customary for a driver to put out his hand when he wants to give a signal for anyone to pass?

The complainant.—But he did not put out his hand.

Mr. Armstrong.—Then you should not have tried to pass.

Addressing Mr. Butters, Mr. Armstrong said it was quite possible that the complainant had contributed to the accident by his own negligence.

The complainant, in reply to further questions, said that he was about eight or ten yards behind the lorry. He accelerated when he made up his mind to pass. There were two passengers in the truck and they were laughing and joking with the driver. He was in no particular hurry to get to the ferry.

Mrs. Reynolds gave corroborative evidence, but said that she did not know whether the driver of the truck knew that they wanted to pass.

Eye-Witness's Story.

Mrs. E. C. Britto, an eye-witness of the accident, said that she saw the lorry going towards the ferry with the motor cycle following.

When both vehicles were in the same line the driver of the truck swerved to the right and the motor cyclist also swerved in the same direction to avoid a collision, but the truck hit the motor cycle in the middle.

The cyclist and the lady on the pillion were both thrown off. The driver of the truck swerved a little to the left before turning to the right. She did not hear any horn sounded, either by the truck or the motor cycle.

The driver of the truck did not put out his hand. The very fact of the driver swerving to the left a little could, however, be taken as a recognised signal that he wanted to turn to the right.

The defendant was fined \$5.

AMERICAN TAXATION DECREASE.

BIG FALLING OFF IN TAX ON INCOMES.

Washington, Oct. 20.

It is officially announced that tax receipts for the first three months of the fiscal year have decreased by \$62,472,000 as compared with the same period of last year. The greatest drop was in receipts from income tax.—Reuters' American Service.

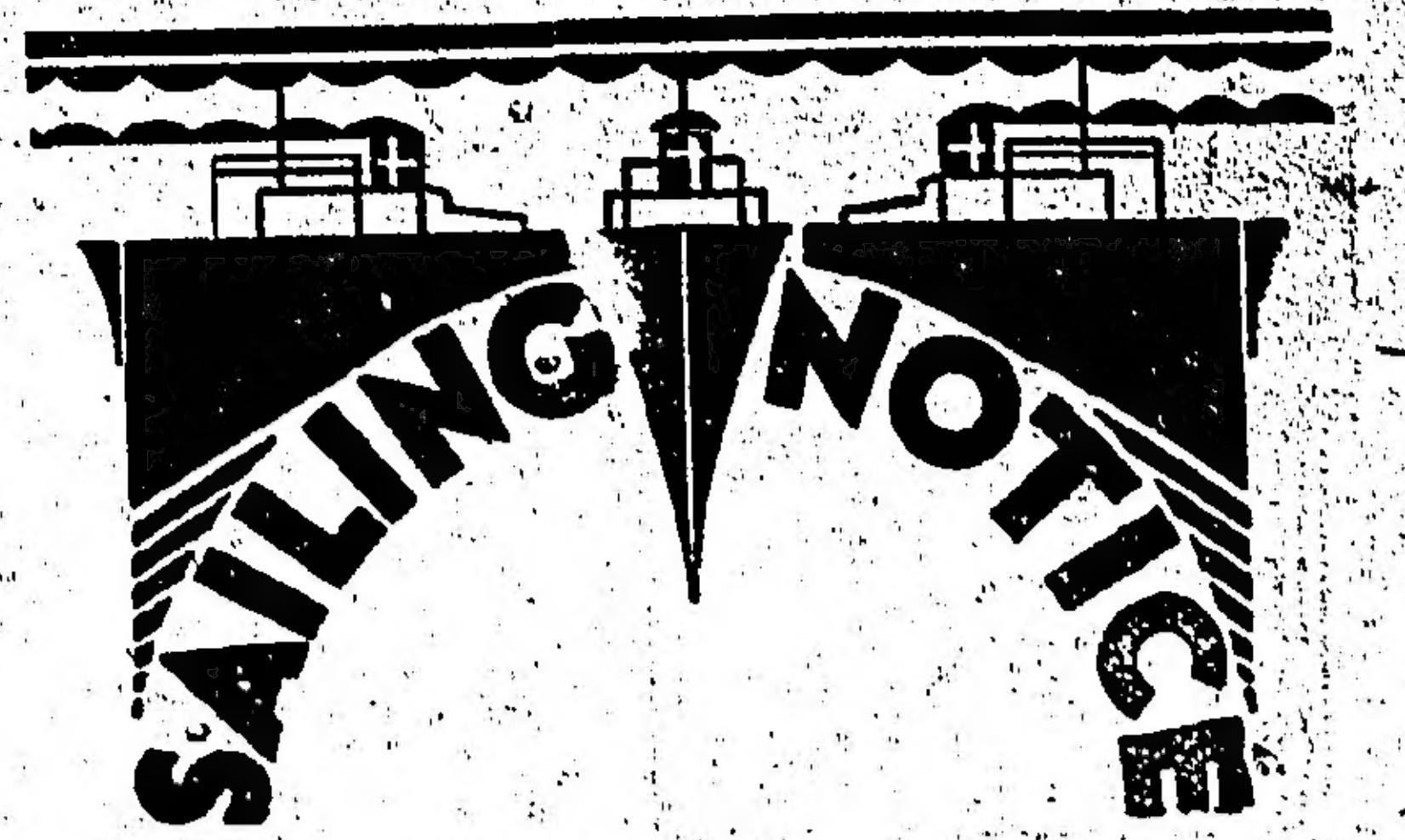
put out his hand notifying his intention of turning. He did not, at first go to the left side of the road. After turning to the right the front wheels of the truck almost reached Salom Road when he felt an impact from behind. He looked round and saw the motor cycle lying on its side. He stopped the truck. He wanted to report the accident at the station but an Indian constable prevented him from doing so. He did not hear any horn sounded behind him. He was travelling about eight miles an hour when he took the turn.

Two other coolies, employed by the Standard Oil Company, who were in the truck, gave evidence.

One of them said that he was seated at the back and had also given the signal of turning to the right. The other coolie, who was seated with the driver, denied talking to the driver.

The only point, said Mr. Butters was whether the driver gave the signal for turning. The witnesses for the defence say that he did so, while the witnesses for the prosecution denied it. There was only one disinterested witness and she said that the driver did not put out his hand. The very fact of the driver swerving to the left a little could, however, be taken as a recognised signal that he wanted to turn to the right.

The defendant was fined \$5.



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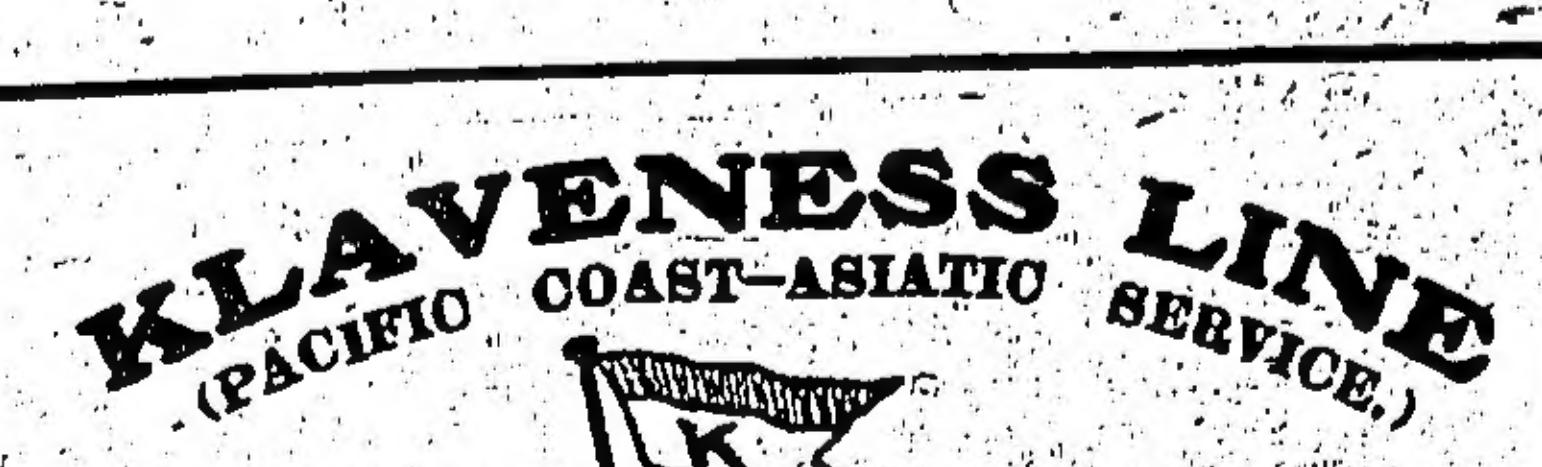
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GOVERNOR SPEAKS
ON BUDGET.

(Continued from Page 2.)

tional policy must be overhauled, and I propose to seek the advice of the Education Board.

The Medical Department.

With regard to the Medical Department, I am sorry that our financial position does not enable Dr. Wellington to go as far as he had hoped in his work of improvement and extension of this department. Certain new appointments were, however, approved in connexion with this year's estimates, and some have actually been made. It is proposed to defer others for the present. The appointment, however, of a venerable disease specialist will be proceeded with, and I trust will be made in the near future. We applied to the Secretary of State some

time ago, some months ago, in fact, to get one, but we have not got one as yet. I am particularly anxious that this branch should be improved, as there is no doubt that, in the matter of social hygiene, Hongkong is distinctly backward.

Public Works.

In the Public Works Department certain votes under annually recurrent expenditure have been reduced, but I am satisfied that the reduced votes should be sufficient to maintain the necessary amount of efficiency. As regards Public Works Extraordinary, as the Colonial Secretary pointed out in his speech, very little new work is contemplated, apart from that, the cost of which is to be paid for from loans. Although the amount allotted for Public Works Extraordinary has been restricted to 2½ millions, I am in hope that it will be possible to spend the whole of this during the year. The amount usually provided is rarely if ever entirely spent. No doubt some of you may be disappointed that it has not been possible to commence further desirable works, and I share in that disappointment. In particular for instance I was very anxious to see a new wing added at the Kowloon Government Hospital, and had made up my mind to make provision for this; but I am afraid that I must defer my hopes for another year. Meanwhile, the maternity hospital there, which is a large work, will be proceeded with. While it is not proposed to start any new road of importance, considerable sums have been entered for general extensions and improvements to roads. Hongkong is fortunate in having a considerable mileage of excellent roads, though I cannot but feel that some have proved mere additions to the amenities of the place, rather than of a developmental nature. No doubt the hopes of development in certain directions have been retarded, owing to general depression.

The Colony appears to me to have greater needs in the matter of such institutions as the Government Civil Hospital, the gaol, the female prison and the mental hospital. It is proposed to provide for the new Government Civil Hospital and the gaol out of loan funds, and an application will be made for assistance for these works from the Colonial Development Fund. I trust that the application will be successful.

My hon. friend Mr. Braza's suggestion regarding an Aquarium no doubt has attractions. I should be quite glad to see one, but I am afraid it is an institution which will have to wait for better days.

Water Supply.

The Colony has passed through many anxious times in respect of its water supply, but I have been greatly impressed by the success with which this essential problem has been tackled. I need hardly say that there is no intention of slowing down on approved schemes, and provision will be made for them out of loan funds. The further extensions of the schemes have been submitted to the Secretary of State, and I expect a special expert to arrive here early in the forthcoming year to assist us with his advice. This is considered desirable, in view of the magnitude of our proposals, and it is possible to arrange for this advice at a lower fee than would ordinarily be possible, owing to the visit of such an expert to Singapore, who will be able to combine his work in the two colonies in one visit, to the East.

Government Salaries.

The burning question of Government salaries was fully discussed last June and has been touched on to-day. It looms large in the public eye. I am satisfied that the basic proposals were on the whole equitable, but feel that the abnormal rate of exchange is perhaps unduly favourable.

I considered the question of putting a low limit on the rate of conversion of sterling salaries into dollars, but was of opinion that it was unwise to do this at once. On the one hand, local cost of living might have increased in proportion to the fall in the dollar, while the dollar itself might have gone up. Neither of these eventualities has occurred, and it is necessary to review the position. I am prepared, subject to the Secretary of State's approval, to agree to the suggestion regarding the bases of conversion of sterling salaries into dollars. Half will be converted at the current rate, or more properly speaking, the Treasury rate, of exchange, and the other half at 1s. 6d. to the dollar. The estimates for next year have been prepared on the basis of a 1s. 4d. dollar, and it is estimated that the adoption of this proposal will effect a reduction of \$388,888 in the expenditure, thus reducing the estimated deficit to a more reasonable figure.

It is too late to make the necessary alterations in the estimates without causing undue delay in submitting them to the Secretary of State, but I give you an assurance that this basis will be adopted, subject to the Secretary of State's approval. I trust that this step will go some way to meeting the criticisms regarding the increase of the dollar emoluments of Government officers.

I thank the Unofficial Members for their assurance of the continuance of their whole-hearted support. I feel confident of such support, but it is none the less gratifying to receive the assurance given.

I am sorry that my first Budget in this Colony is not a more pleasant one, but with the restricted resources at my disposal, I have endeavoured to provide for adequate maintenance and for the upkeep of efficiency to a reasonably safe level. We have, so to speak, a good deal in hand, and will not suffer much if the rate of progress, which must naturally be commensurate with our resources, is somewhat slowed down.

Meanwhile, I look forward with confidence to improved conditions and am convinced that we need have no fear as regards the future prosperity of this Colony. (Applause).

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TO-DAY ONLY.
Daily at 2.15, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20 p.m.

She recognized no
barriers to love—
—this lovely, lonely wife!



Her husband. His
best friend. His
younger brother. She
loved and laughed at
them all in turn. All
who met her knew
her as

**"A
DANGEROUS
WOMAN"**

with
BACANOVA
CLIVE BROOK
NEIL HAMILTON

Paramount News
and Sound novelty

A
Paramount Picture

Next Change, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22nd.

Arthur Lake June Clyde
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"TANNED LEGS"

Radio's Dazzling Bathing Beauty Revue
Hear New Song Hits of the Hour.

Booking at Anderson's & The Theatre. Tel. 25720.

ALL MUSIC... ALL SOUND... ALL DIALOGUE



Good, pitted
against evil-faith-
fulness against
beauty — wanton-
ness against fidelity — a startling
blacklace romance,
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HELEN TWELVETREES
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Hear
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See
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Singing Dancing.

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Nathan Road, Kowloon Phone 5722.

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FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria
Hongkong.

COMPANY ARTICLES
ALTERED.

APPROVED BY STEAMBOAT
CO. SHAREHOLDERS.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Alterations in the Articles of Association of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd., which were passed by shareholders last month, were confirmed by another meeting held to-day.

Sir Robert Ho Tung (chairman) made the following speech:—Gentlemen.—The object for which this meeting has been called is, as indicated in the notice which the Secretary has just read, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the extraordinary general meeting held on 21st September, and of confirming, if thought fit, as a special resolution, the resolution which was passed as an extraordinary resolution at such meeting. That resolution, as you will remember, concerned the approval of certain alterations in the Company's Articles of Association.

You will remember also that at the above-mentioned meeting I shortly explained to you why your Directors thought it essential to alter the Articles of Association, and I do not consider it necessary to deal further therewith, except to add that at the meeting in question the proposed alterations of various articles were unanimously approved, and that a resolution recording such approval was unanimously passed as an extraordinary resolution. Under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance, however, it is necessary that the approval of the proposed alteration of the Articles shall be signified by special resolution, and consequently this meeting has been convened for the purpose of enabling the extraordinary resolution above referred to be confirmed as a special resolution. I accordingly beg to propose the confirmation as a special resolution of the said extraordinary resolution.

Mr. John Arnold read the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. M. H. Lo and carried unanimously. Those present were:—Sir Robert Ho Tung (Chairman), Messrs. J. P. Braga, Li Tse Fong, R. K. Batchelor, M. K. Lo and C. A. da Roza (Directors), Mr. John Arnold (Secretary), Mr. H. C. Macnamara (Solicitor), Messrs. M. H. Lo, Ho Leung, Wai Tat, Sun Look, Kwan and M. Fernández (shareholders).

THE AUSTRALIAN
FLIGHT.

NEWSPAPER PRAISE FOR
AIRMAN.

London, Oct. 20. The newspapers unite in paying tribute to Wing Commander Kingsford Smith's skill and endurance and especially his chivalry in returning to assist Lieutenant Hill, whose ill-fortune he commiserated. Reuter.

Port Darwin, Oct. 20. A large crowd gathered to see the aviators Kingsford Smith and Matthews take off for Sydney. Both were well and happy. Wing Commander Kingsford Smith said that he was eager to meet his sweetheart in Sydney and he did not care if Hinkler re-broke the record. He would rest on his laurels. Reuter.

For having in his possession ten catties of dead pine trees a Chinese was fined \$35 or three weeks' by Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. The defendant said that he had picked up the pine trees on the hillside.

SPAIN'S OLDEST
GENERAL.

DEATH OF "THE BUTCHER
OF CUBA."

A NATIONAL FIGURE.

Madrid, Oct. 20. The death has occurred of the nonagenarian General Weyler, one of Spain's oldest national figures. He was dubbed "The Butcher of Cuba" owing to his ruthless campaign to end the War of Independence in Cuba in 1896.—Reuter.

Vanderiano Weyler, the famous Spanish General, was born on the island of Mallorca in 1839, his father being German and his mother a Spaniard. His first laurels were won in the civil war of 1868-72. An adherent of the Liberal party, he fought on the side of the Government against Don Carlos and later held the portfolio of War in nearly every Cabinet. When the Cuban struggle for independence developed into guerrilla warfare, Madrid looked confidently to Weyler to retain for Spain this valuable colony, but he adopted such ruthless measures that the Government was forced to recall him. He then wrote his well known book, "Mi Mandado en Cuba," in which he defended his policy. He was subsequently appointed Military Governor and his second term in Cuba lasted from 1895 to 1897.

In Catalonia, where the revolutionary spirit had always manifested itself strongly, an iron hand had become necessary and the Spanish Government could think of no one more suitable for the task than Weyler. He made short work of the insurgents. Those who would not submit were put up against a wall and shot, and in a few months the Barcelona region had been pacified.

Weyler held the highest rank in the Spanish Army, that of captain-general and received all the highest orders of his own country as well as many foreign decorations. King Alfonso XIII created him Marquis of Tenerife and Duke of Rubi.

Arrest Recalled.

In December, 1925, the Dictator Primo de Rivera abolished the general staff. He had tried to eradicate its opposition to the Directory by putting Weyler at its head, but the General also opposed certain measures and was compulsorily retired in the middle of 1925—a step which aroused such resentment among the Army officers that the news was suppressed. Afterwards Weyler lived in virtual exile in Majorca.

At the end of June, 1926, a military plot against the Dictator was discovered through the stealing by a secret service agent of Weyler's handbag while he was on a journey to Madrid. It was said to have contained thousands of letters of officers asking them to join in overthrowing Primo de Rivera. His signature also appeared on a revolutionary manifesto. He was arrested, but was set free pending his trial which took place in April, 1927. The veteran soldier was acquitted. Another plot in which he was alleged to be involved was reported in October, 1927.

The nonagenarian General possessed several large estates and was believed to be one of the richest men in Spain. His parsimony had become bywords among his compatriots, who tell many amusing stories exemplifying these idiosyncrasies. His personal appearance in no way suggested his energetic character and he was accounted one of the ugliest men in all Spain.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon, Au Nam was found guilty of robbery in a house at Wan Chai by a majority verdict of five to two. Mr. Justice Jacks sentenced him to three years' hard labour.

CANTON AVIATION
SCHEMES.

THREE LINES TO OPERATE
VERY SOON.

25 CENTS A MILE.

Canton, Oct. 20. With regard to the recent announcement of the proposed establishment of air mail services in South China, the Bureau of Aviation of the Kwangtung Provincial Government now definitely announces that three lines linking Canton and Wuchow, Canton and Swatow, and Canton, Pakhol and Hoihow, will be put into operation not later than the 15th November. The first of these the Canton-Wuchow line is expected to be functioning before the end of this month.

Mr. Wong Kwong Yu, Director of the Provincial Air Bureau, has appointed Mr. Wu Hon-yin to be in charge of Civil Air Communications. Five aeroplanes are to be put in service at the start, these being the Sai Kong, the Ying Tack, the Kukkong, the Cheng Kong, and the Chu Kong.

It was previously arranged that the passenger rate to Wuchow would be \$25, but it is now announced that the rates for passengers at the start will be based on 25 cents a mile. Each plane is capable of carrying four passengers, in addition to the pilot and crew.

No definite arrangements have been made yet by the postal authorities regarding air mail to Wuchow, Swatow and Paitai, but an announcement on this matter may be expected shortly.—Our Own Correspondent.

ATTEMPTED ARSON
REPORTED.

HUSBAND ACCUSES HIS
WIFE.

Another case of attempted arson has been reported to the police, the present instance being of a rather peculiar nature. From a report made by Leung Kwai, a godown keeper, residing at 6, Wai Ching Street, third floor, his wife, Lai Wut-chan, set fire to the cubicle during his absence at 8.30 a.m. yesterday morning.

Leung told the police that his wife had placed a quantity of burning charcoal, joss sticks and rattan on a bed in his cubicle, with the object of setting fire to the premises. No explanation is given for the act, but it is thought that the pair had had a quarrel.

Another Case.

That they attempted to set fire to the premises, presumably with the view to defrauding the insurance company, was the allegation brought against Lee Sui-ping, proprietor of the Tin Sang Tong native drug store, 77 Wing Lok Street; Lee Yuen, his son; and three fokias of the shop, at the Central Police Court this morning.

All five men were charged with conspiring with others not in custody, to set fire to the building and with the actual attempt on Sunday night.

The Magistrate:—With the intention presumably of defrauding the insurance company?

Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds (prosecuting):—Yes.

All five men were remanded for three days, two of the fokias in police custody to enable further investigations to be pursued, Mr. Reynolds mentioning the likelihood of the charges being withdrawn against these latter two, and their being put into the box to give evidence.

The following appointments have been made to H.M.S. Hermes: Flying Officers Lieuts. J. C. Richards and J. A. D. Wroughton; Surgt. Commr. J. Kirker, I.R.C.P.; L.R.C.S.

BOOK IN ADVANCE AND AVOID THE RUSH

AT THE **QUEEN'S** PUNCTUALLY at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

A Million Laughs!

**"FREE AND
EASY"**

—the greatest
galaxy of
stars
ever!

"NO TALKING"

**"MEN OF
MADAM
TALKING
STORY"**

BUSTER KEATON

Talks and Sings! See and Hear
WILLIAM HAINES ANITA PAGE
FRED NIBLO TRIXIE FRIGANZA
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
LIONEL BARRYMORE KARL DANE
CECIL B. DE MILLE

An Edward Sedgwick production

SEE THE LATEST
HEARST
METRO TONE NEWSREEL

QUEEN'S NEXT CHANGE

The Duncan Sisters —they're
great!

**SAM
WOOD
production**

**with
LAWRENCE
GRAY
BENNY
RUBIN**

It's a great life—but you'll weaken from laughter at the mad merriment of the famous sisters!

Song hits galore! Romance and a great story of back-stage life and love!

HEAR THE SONG HITS

"I'M FOLLOWING YOU"

"HOOSIER HOP"

"I'M SAILING ON
A SUNBEAM"

**Men of Gold in Madam
A TALKING PICTURE**

**See
AL JOLSON
in
The Singing Fool**

with BETTY BRONSON and JOSEPHINE DUNN

PRODUCED BY LLOYD BACON

**FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20**

(Interpretation at all Performances)

AT THE **WORLD**

MARY PICKFORD

"DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL"

AT THE **STAR**

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 5.15 & 9.20

PICTURES

AND
THEN

DINNER

COCKTAILS
and then Dinner.
TO-NIGHT'S MENU
\$1.75.

- 1.—Hot or Cold Beef Tea
- 2.—Mock-Turtle Soup
- 3.—Poached Snapper, Shrimp
Sauce
- 4.—Chicken Cutlet, Jardiniere
Sauce
- 5.—Grilled Veal Chop and
Saratoga Chips
- 6.—Snips on Toast
- 7.—Roast Beef, Horseradish
Sauce
- 8.—Roast Potatoes
- 9.—Boiled Potatoes
- 10.—Mashed Potatoes
- 11.—French Beans
- 12.—Banana Souffle
- 13.—Ice Cream
- 14.—Fruit
- 15.—Coffee

LANE, CRAWFORD'S RESTAURANT.